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FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

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THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,453—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1891.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8 11-0 6-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8 11-0 6-8
25-0 13-8 22-0 12-0	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 13-8 22-0 12-0
37-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th June
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th ,,

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th June.
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
* S. S. PO	5,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON (Extra)	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	12th June '91
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
June 3, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	13th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

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INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 10th June.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, on the 14th June, after arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer, transferring Mail and Passengers to the Persian Gulf Steamer in Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 13th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,630 tons, on or about 10th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th June, 1891.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

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S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 23rd of June, 1891. The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.

For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

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NEW SEASON'S

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Flower Seeds, 16 varieties	Cash	4 12	Credit	5 8
,, ,, 20 ,,	,,	7 0	,,	8 8
Vegetable Seeds, 24 varieties	,,	4 12	,,	5 8
,, ,, 40 ,,	,,	9 0	,,	10 8

Garden Implements of all Kinds.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the Choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

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KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty, from the Kousanie Gardens...	1 lb. pkts., per pkt...	Rs. 1 6
	2 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 2 12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	,, 6 12
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt ...		,, 2 12
PEKOE, finest, in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt.		,, 3 0
HYSON, young (Green), 1-lb. pkt.		,, 1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, finest, 1-lb. pkt.		,, 1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1-lb. pkts., per pkt..	,, 1 0
	in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt...	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small Broken Leaf Tea, per lb.		,, 0 10

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
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Travellers' Size—	11 by 8¼ by 8	Rs. 11-8	Rs. 13
	16 by 12 by 11	,, 21	,, 23-8
	17 by 14 by 13	,, 24	,, 27
Portable Ice House or Refrigerator with inner Shelves.			
	18 by 16 by 25	Rs. 40	Rs. 45
	22 by 20 by 28	,, 60	,, 67
	27 by 21 by 29	,, 70	,, 79
	33 by 22½ by 31	,, 80	,, 90
	39 by 24 by 32	,, 100	,, 112
American Box Refrigerators—			
	33 by 23 by 31	Rs. 110	Rs. 123
American Cabinet Refrigerators—			
	36 by 43 by 25	Rs. 210	Rs. 236
	40 by 49 by 28	,, 250	,, 280

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GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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	CASH.		CREDIT.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0

It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 *doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.*

	CASH.		CREDIT.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 0	8 0	16 0	9 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18 0	11 0	20 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 0	26 0	13 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0	32 0	18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8	39 0	21 0

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

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CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH.

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Best Double Damask Cloths; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES	from each	9 8
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Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs	Per yard	3 0
BROWN LINEN; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty	each	6 0

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VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

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We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

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"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

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INDIA,
EDITED BY
J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

WITH INSET PHYSICAL MAPS, SKETCH MAPS OF CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS, AND GENERAL INDEX.

Size of Map 32 inches by 40 inches, mounted and folded in Book form, 10 by 5¼.

This Map is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. It gives in as minute detail as the scale will permit all the leading features on the general survey sheets, together with the results of the Frontier and other Geographical Surveys. The whole Map has been corrected to the present date, and shows the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The spelling of the place names is according to the system adopted by Sir W. W. Hunter in his "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and every place mentioned in that work is shown on the Map. The index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map.

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CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaar. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the Wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle
Refuse Substitutes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT.

PROFESSOR J. POESCHL
AND HIS MOST TALENTED TROUPE
of Musicians (Ladies and Gentlemen)
HAVE JUST ARRIVED IN BOMBAY,
and will give a
SELECTED SERIES OF PERFORMANCES
BOTH VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
EVERY EVENING,
commencing at 7 p.m.
AT THE GRAND BAR HOTEL,
APOLLO STREET.
ADMISSION FREE.

DANCE.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
B. B. & C. I. Ry., PAREL.,
ON FRIDAY, the 12th JUNE, 1891, at 9 P.M.
Admission :– Re. 1 1 Gentleman and Ladies.
H. P. KENNEDY, M. C.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE "FRERE" CLUB
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE SCHOOL,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
FRIDAY, 12TH JUNE, 1891, AT 8-30 P. M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.–Rs. 2 and 1.

Tickets to be obtained from the Head Mistress and Head Master of the Institute and through Members.

WANTED AT ONCE A DRAFTSMAN for the Khandesh Irrigation Office. Only Qualified Men need apply. Salary from Rs. 50 to 60, and Travelling allowance when in the Districts. Copies of Testimonials should be sent to

ARTHUR E. HIGHT, A. M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandesh.
Malegaon, 6th June, 1891.

THE CITY LINE S. S. "CITY OF DUNDEE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, (Naptha,) and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th June, 1891.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

25 PER CENT. LESS THAN PRINTED PRICE.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON :—A FEW OF THE ABOVE MAKER'S GOLD WATCHES IN HUNTING, SEMI-HUNTING, CRYSTAL CASES, LARGE and SMALL SIZE, WITH AND WITHOUT KEY, ARE NOW FOR SALE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 15th June, 1891, and till further notice, the TRAIN SERVICE will be as follows :—

UP.	Mail.	Mixed.	DOWN.	Mail.	Mixed.
Bhavnagar .....D.	9-17	20-30	Wadhwan Junc. D.	13-5	23-30
Dhola Junc. ....A.	11-24	22-58	Dhola Junc ....A.	16-44	5-23
Do. D.	11-44	23-30	Do. D.	16-59	6-2
Wadhwan Junc. A.	15-21	5-17	Bhavnagar ....A.	18-37	8-30

UP.	Mixed.	DOWN.	Mixed.
Dhola Junc..........D.	6-5	Porbandar ....D.	5-28
Jetalsar Junc. ....A.	11-57	Jetalsar, Junc. ..A.	10-34
Do. ......D.	12-27	Do. ....D.	11-3
Porbandar ....A.	17-29	Dhola Junc. ....A.	16-31

UP.	Mixed.	DOWN.	Mixed.
Jetalsar Junc.........D.	12-28	Veraval..........D.	5-57
Junagad ....A.	13-22	Junagad ....A.	9-23
Do. ......D.	13-42	Do. ....D.	9-43
Veraval..............A.	17-8	Jetalsar Junc. ..A.	10-33

C. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Dated 28th May, 1891.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNE
Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.
Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.
„ 25 per 2 „ pints.
FROM
DENISON & CO.,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SUB-AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

OUR
Cheapest
WHISKY
"BEN—TOR."
Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS BY EVERY MAIL.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS SUPPLIED
REGULARLY AND PROMPTLY.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS, AND CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HORMU[illegible] SORABJI & CO.,
26, MEADO[illegible] STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE COMMITTEE of the ORIGINAL ANGLO-INDIAN PASSAGE ASSOCIATION are not in any way connected with a newly Registered Company assuming our name, and styled Anglo-Indian S. N. Company and Passenger Association. Proposed Capital £10,000. Proposed Manager C. Forwood. Our Committee have been obliged to drop this title now and advise their members to await a circular from them under a distinctive name, and signed by me.

LANE MACCORMICK, Secretary, *pro tem.*
London, May 16, 1891.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE beg to notify that we are the SOLE AGENTS of this Company in Bombay, and are prepared to RENEW ALL POLICIES, and accept new risks on the most favourable terms.

GREAVES, COTTON AND CO.
1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE beg to notify that we have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company in Bombay, and are prepared to RENEW ALL POLICIES and accept new RISKS on the most favourable terms.

WACE CORFIELD & Co.
Bank Street, No. 12, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 1,150 Tons TEAKWOOD in squared Logs. under four separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed, superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p m., (Gunfire) Wednesday, the 24th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th June, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND STATIONERY.
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES of Country produce and manufacture and STATIONERY during the year commencing 1st July, 1891.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderers' Schedules to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of Miscellaneous Stores, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery on payment of 8 Annas for each copy.

All Miscellaneous Stores must be delivered at the General Stores Depot, at Hubli, and all Stationery at the Stationery Depot, Dharwar.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contracts for Miscellaneous Stores and Stationery will be let accompany each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper at Hubli in the case of Miscellaneous Stores, and the Auditor, Dharwar, in the case of Stationery.

The latest date for receiving tenders is 22nd June. They should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Ry., at Dharwar, in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tenders for Stores or Stationery" as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. Ry.
Dharwar, 21st May, 1891.

KOLHAPUR ABKARI FARM.

NOTICE.

THE LICENSE for the exclusive privilege of MANUFACTURING and SELLING COUNTRY LIQUOR of strength not exceeding 25° U. P. in the KOLHAPUR STATE, including its Feudatories, for the triennial period ending with 31st July, 1893, having been CANCELLED by the Council of Administration, Kolhapur, FRESH TENDERS are hereby invited for the Country Spirit Farm of the Kolhapur Territory, including the Feudatory States of Vishalgad, Bavda, Kagal and Ichalkaranji, and other subordinate Jahagirs and Inam Villages, for a biennial period commencing from the 1st August 1891 and ending with 31st July, 1893. Each tender should specify the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee to the Kolhapur State, if the farm tendered for is given to him and it should be sent to the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur, so as to reach him at or before 12 o'clock noon, Madras time, on the 15th June 1891. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 in cash or Currency Notes for the good faith of the Tender which must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the Country Spirit Farm of Kolhapur." Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Chief Revenue Officer on the date and at the hour mentioned above in the presence of such tenderers as may be present.

2. The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with the Council of Administration, Kolhapur, who will have full power to reject all tenders or to accept the tender which they consider most advantageous to the public interest.

3. The person whose tender is accepted shall, within one week after the Council's decision is communicated to him, deposit with the Chief Revenue Officer a sum in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Chief Revenue Officer which, added to the deposit of Rs. 2000 made at the time of the tender, will be equal to one-tenth of the annual revenue which the tenderer has offered to guarantee. The tenderer also shall, if he does not possess property within the limits of this State, furnish a surety equal and in addition to the amount of the deposit mentioned above; or may, in lieu of furnishing a surety, deposit a further sum in money or Government securities which will make the total amount of deposit equal to one-fifth of the annual revenue which he undertakes to guarantee. The tenderer shall execute, on a stamp paper of proper value to be paid by him, an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him by the Chief Revenue Officer. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the Council's decision accepting his Tender will be cancelled, and the Council will come to a new decision on the Tenders already received or call for further Tenders or dispose of the Farm in some other way.

4. Forms of license and counterpart agreement as well as any other information which the intending Tenderers may wish to have can be obtained on application to the Chief Revenue Officer of Kolhapur.

5. Schedules A and B are subjoined for the information of the intending Tenderers.

A.

Statement showing the quantities of Country spirit of each strength issued from the Distillery and the amount of duty realized in the Kolhapur Territory in each of the years 1887-88, 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Name of Farm advertized for sale.	Gallons of Spirits of each strength issued from the Distillery.						Realizations.		
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.				
	25° U.P.	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	60° U.P.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Kolhapur State...	40756	0	40323	36	36042¼	0	1,22,268	121025¼	108127¼

B.

Specification of still head duty rates and the maxima selling prices for spirit of each strength that were in force during the last triennial period ending 31st July 1890 and those to be in force from the 1st August 1891, within the limits of Kolhapur Territory and also the monthly rates of Distillery rent and of contribution for establishment to be payable after 1st August 1891.

Rates in force during the triennial period ending 31st July 1890.				Rates to be in force after 1st August 1891.				Monthly rent for use of Distillery.	Monthly contribution for Estabt. charges.
Per gallon of strength of 25° U.P.		Per gallon of strength of 60° U.P.		Per gallon of strength of 25° U.P.		Per gallon of strength of 60° U.P			
Still head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Still head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Still head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Still head duty.	Maximum sellg. price		
3-0-0	4-8-0	1-9-0	2-8-0	3-10-0	5-0-0	1-14-0	2-12-0	25	365

By order of the Council of Administration,
M. KUVARJI,
Divan of Kolhapur.
Camp Panhala, 31st May, 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30 The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings :—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS, ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL;

D. MACROPOLO'S

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the :—

		Rs.	a.
Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	„ „ „	4	0
Finos Lady	„ „ „	3	8
Alpha	„ „ „	2	0
Prince Boris	„ „ „	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	„ „ „	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881 :—

	per box of		Rs.
Rothschilds	per box of	50	Rs. 20
Regal del Principe	„	25	„ 7-8
Regal dela Reina	„	25	„ 6
Trabucos	„	25	„ 3
Caliope	„	50	„ 5
Semirami	„	100	„ 10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

		Rs.	a.
Bahadurs No. 1	per 100 Rs.	4	4
Do. „ 2	„ „ „	4	0
Do. „ 3	„ „ „	3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

		Rs.	a.
"Stanley's" No. 1	per 100 Rs.	4	0
Do. „ 2	100 „	3	8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund..........................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
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THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

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SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.................£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stock, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premium for	1862........	£309,690	0	0
„	1885........	£988,156	0	0
„	1886........	£955,039	0	0
„	1889........	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

	£	s.	d.
Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATINGS POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,

"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
Sole Agents :—R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS

COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	35	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23	0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

WANTED.

MILL MANAGER WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MANAGER WANTED for a Spinning Mill, in the Mofussil. Apply stating terms and with testimonials to

ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Madras.

FOR SALE.

STEAM PUMP FOR SALE.

A LARGE and powerful CAMERON TYPE Combined Quadruple Acting Steam Pump with two 10 inch diameter steam cylinders and 6" double action pumps. Quite new, capable of raising 13,000 gallons per hour, or for feeding Boilers up to 600 horse-power.

F. W. SHALLIS,
Marine Street, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
Six Months...................... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrears.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	55
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrears.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	32
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	6-8

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SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2½ per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH–TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...................... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.	Rs.	UP-COUNTRY.	Rs.
Per Annum	12	Per Annum	15
Half-Yearly	6	Half-yearly	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 13
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	960
Bank of Bengal	240,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	110,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	260 182½x
BackBay Baths	300	50	50	12	90
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	20
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,00	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1'	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	–	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	96
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51c dn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	–	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	415
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	–	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83·8
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	–	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	–	–	–	–	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	8 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	725x l
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	420
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625xd
Coorla Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	622½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	565xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	63
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	3	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25.	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	197½
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,00	100	1,900x l
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 6	1,262½xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	1270
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	7	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,00	Rs. 4	665
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	405xd
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
SholaporeMills.	500	1,000	1,000	6	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	605
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	277½x l
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	21	380xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	80
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Nil.	670
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,100
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	..	506

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,00
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	–	550
Breul's CawnporePress Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	–	Rs. 20	950
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	300 450	500 450	all 500	20 30	410x
Bengal Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	430
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	100
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	32
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	60
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	24
Volkart	–	,000		Rs 80	810

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	–	£100	All	5 p.c.	40
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	–	£18	–	do.	42

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-15	
China Leaf	„ 22-10	nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 22	„
Do. Old	„ 22-2	„
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-10	
English Sovereigns	„ 14-8	
Do. Dragons	„ 14-3	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-10	
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 106-14	
Sycee Silver	.. 106	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Marcks and Company, Limited, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Bohemia (s), from Glasgow ; Pentakota (s), Calcutta ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; and Malwa (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Carlo R. (s), for Liverpool ; Deccan (s), and Sculptor (s), Jedda, &c. ; and Kistna (s), Karachi.

POLO.—There will be a game to-morrow, at 5 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Eiffel Tower and City of Dundee entered, and the s. s. Sculptor left the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Deccan on Saturday.

GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May, 1891, was 2,473 ; daily average, 79 ; total of new admissions, 1,332 ; and the number of children vaccinated, 87.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Poseidon, Domenico Balduino, Bohemia, and Lycia entered, and the s. s. Bormida and Rufford Hall left the dock on Sunday, the s. s. Emir and Enfield on Saturday ; and the s. s. Accomac and Lincolnshire yesterday.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN MARINE OFFICER.—Mr. L. E. Mathias, I.M., attached to the Marine Survey of India, died on Sunday morning at Poona. Out of respect to the deceased, all the Indian Marine vessels at present lying in the harbour, carried their flags half-mast high yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the band of the 5th Bombay L. I. this evening :—

Quadrille	Arcadia	C. Coote.
Overture	Il Conte D'Essex	Mercadante.
Polka	Camarade	Waldteufel.
Selection	Ernani	Verdi.
Valse	Le Plaisir C'est Ma Vie	Fahrbach.
Galop	Violet	Lamont.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STARTING A PROFESSION.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged Kessowjee Luddha, a Bunnia, with criminal breach of trust. Kessowjee Laljee and two others, who appeared as complainants, said they gave a considerable quantity of cloth to the prisoner about two months ago to make into turbans ; but they had never received them. On the police making inquiries it transpired that the accused had opened a shop for the sale of turbans, but instead of making the caps for his customers he pledged their cloth, valued at Rs. 40, to spend the money in his own way. The prisoner admitted the truth of the charge, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five months.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 4,643 patients were treated in the month of May last. Amongst them 3,260 were Hindus, 1,243 Mahomedans, 21 Parsees, and 119 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary 392 were from Punchvati, 2,451 from Nasik, and 417 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 13 were from Punchvati, 993 from Nasik, and 237 from the adjacent villages. Of the Parsees 17 were from Nasik, and 4 from other villages. Of the Christians, 24 were from Nasik and 95 from other villages. Twenty cases of minor operations and extracting teeth were also treated at the dispensary during the month.

A COOL PROCEEDING.—Alarukhia Damjee, a Mahomedan lad, who had two previous convictions recorded against him, appeared at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, charged with the theft of embroidered cloth for caps, valued at Rs. 4. Sobachund Anundjee, the complainant, said that the accused entered his shop at the Crawford Market and asked for the cloth ; on receiving which he disappeared in a most mysterious manner. He then, it appeared, coolly went and offered it for sale to another merchant in the same trade ; but the latter, having some suspicion of the accused from his unprofessional appearance, made him over to a policeman. The prisoner then confessed that he had stolen the embroidery, which was identified by the complainant. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Dhondu Dewjee was charged by Constable Tighe, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 398, the property of his master, Balvant Dinanath, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Blascheck and Co. It appeared that the accused, who was employed as a domestic servant by the complainant, taking advantage of his master's absence from home on Saturday evening, stole the property from a cupboard, which it would seem he had opened with a duplicate key, and absconded. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused on Saturday night with the stolen property in his possession. On pleading guilty, the accused was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

WHAT appears to have been an unprovoked and most brutal attempt at murder, was committed in a chawl in the military native lines, situated at the rear of the Arthur Crawford Markets, on Friday night. What could have been the motive for the deed, is difficult to tell. The victim was a girl of eleven years. She belonged to the sweeper caste and was named Tulsi. She was married to the son of Ooma Suntoo, a Mahar, and it was the latter who attempted to take her life with an old knife that was fortunately not very sharp. On Friday last it appears the mother of Tulsi repaired to the lines and requested her daughter to accompany her to Kamateepoora to see her father, who happened to be then lying dangerously ill. Tulsi consented and was following her mother out of the gates of the lines, when the father-in-law Ooma, evidently resenting the conduct of the mother in taking the girl away, followed up, and seizing Tulsi, dragged her back to the house after giving her a sound beating. He would not allow the mother to interfere, and sent her off without her daughter. It would then appear that about ten o'clock on Friday night Ooma entered the room in which his daughter-in law slept and drew the blade of the knife across her throat, inflicting a wound an inch in length but fortunately owing to the blunt edge of the knife, not deep enough to penetrate to the wind-pipe. From investigations conducted by Inspector Stanford, it would seem that the murderous scoundrel stuffed the girl's *saree* into her mouth on attacking her, to prevent her from screaming or raising any alarm. After drawing the knife across her throat, he threatened to cut it still more if she attempted to scream for assistance. There was a witness to the deed in a son of the accused, a boy of eight years, who was present in the room during the time. Tulsi, through fear of her assailant, did not mention the matter to anybody, although her clothes were saturated with blood. The cowardly assault was not brought to light until a native soldier, noticing the gash on her throat, urged her to tell her mother about it, and passed her out of the gate for the purpose. The mother, on seeing the state of her child, became alarmed, and reported the matter to the police. Tulsi was immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the wound was sewn up and pronounced not to be dangerous. Prompt measures were adopted for the arrest of Ooma Suntoo, who was placed in the dock yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Stanford, charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt with an instrument of cutting, on the night of the 5th instant. The Magistrate, who took a more serious view of the case as one of an attempt at murder, remanded the prisoner in custody till the 12th instant, pending the production of evidence.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1890-91 are reported as follows :—

In the month of April 1891.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	48,69,394	2,28,08,146	2,76,77,540
Exports	5,70,460	13,70,328	19,40,765
Net Imports	42,98,926	2 14,37,818	2,57,36,774

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1890-91:—

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of April 1891	12,45,744	80,01,432	92,47,176
Coined and Examined.			
In the month of Apirl 1891	12,36,654	72,00,025	84,36,67

VAN HAAFTEN, the telegraph signaller who was prosecuted in the Calcutta police court in connection with frauds committed with postal telegraph money orders, has been sent to the Sessions on a charge of forgery and cheating.

FORSAKEN BY HIS WIFE.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared before Mr. C. W. Richardson and applied for warrants for the arrest of Bhana Ghiga and a woman, named Ruttonbai, charging them with bigamy and adultery. The information filed stated that the woman had married Runchod Muljee, the complainant, a goldsmith, about seven years ago, in conformity with the *nathra* ceremony, when she was twenty-two years of age. The complainant was a native of Oona, near Virawal ; whilst his wife's native place was Chhooda, in the vicinity of Wudwan. They had a daughter of three years. About a year and a half ago the complainant went to Oona ill, when his wife went to see her mother at Chhooda after obtaining his permission. On leaving she had Rs. 500 worth of ornaments, the property of the complainant, and took the girl with her. After some time the complainant sent his brother to bring her back. But Ruttonbai did not return then saying that she would do so later on. About three months after the return of the complainant's brother the latter received information that Ruttonbai had also come to Bombay and had gone through a form of marriage with Bhana Ghiga, an inhabitant of the town of Deydar, near Jaffrabad. Bana Ghiga, it appears, had visited the complainant in Shaik Abdool Rehman Street for the last fifteen years, and was aware that the woman was his lawfully wedded wife, and that he had neither a divorce from her, nor was she in any manner free to take another husband. The complainant charged the woman with bigamy, and Bhana Ghiga with abetment in the offence, and also with adultery. The Magistrate ordered the issue of warrants, to which the accused surrendered, and accepted bail in Rs. 250 each for their appearance on the 16th instant.

THE LATE MR. MAHIPATRAM RUPRAM, C.I.E.

THE *Indian Spectator* says :—Mr. Mahipatram held a responsible Government post for very many years. He was author of some works in Gujarati. He was honoured by Government by titles and distinctions. But it is not for these reasons that we consider his a well-spent life. His memory deserves to be respected for very different reasons. That he went to England at the time he did is of itself a sufficient proof of his moral courage. He did it at a time when the experiment was novel, and involved much greater risk than at present. So many Hindus have since gone to Europe that his going is likely to be considered in these days as no instance of remarkable courage. But the large number of those that have since his time ventured to cross the sea increases his merit instead of detracting from it. He led the way in days when it was regarded as a fool-hardy undertaking for a Hindu. Some have judged it right to blame him, or even to call in question his moral courage, because he performed expiatory ceremonies after his return from England. But the critics are to remember that there are degrees of moral courage, and it is not only unjust, but also unreasonable, to see no merit in an act of self-sacrifice, because there was a higher degree of self-sacrifice of which he stopped short.

Years ago, when the Hindus considered it a part of their religion to observe a number of more or less evil customs, when even female education was unheard of and scouted, Mr. Mahipatram sympathized with the reforming movement, and never for the sake of popularity faltered with his conscience, believed one thing and said another. Now-a-days, though the new ideas do not spread so quickly as some might wish, there is always a large number of those who have feelings in common with even an ardent reformer. But it was not always so. Some time back, the devout admirers of superstitious practices, persons who in their heart of hearts believed that the foundations of a pure religion were in danger if pernicious customary practices only were put off, were all-powerful, and like all illitrate densely ignorant people were but too willing to put their power to its extreme use. Only those who have suffered at their hands can know to what lengths a man of this type is capable of going in pursuit of his mean unmanly rancour. In much later times, when a Hindu gentleman was advocating late marriages and widow-marriages, the person who had been married to his sister threatened to marry another wife, as a countermove to silence the reformer. It is hard to realize the position of parties in the past. In such times Mr. Mahipatram never shrank from expressing his views and spreading them.

The *Subhoda Patrika* also has an article on Mr. Mahipatram's death. It says :—In him the cause of religious and social reform undoubtedly loses a strong supporter. He was a man of courage and spirit, and by literary and personal exertions did his best to advance that cause. He was the first Hindu who went to England from this side of India, and he did it 35 years ago, when prejudices against visiting that country were far stronger than they now are. The object was to study the training system in England, and Mahipatram was sent there for that purpose by the Educational Department ; and on his return he was entrusted chiefly with that work in Gujarat, which he carried on to the end of his days. The cause of education thus gained from his enterprise, but of course he was excommunicated ; for he was a Nagar by caste. He was once readmitted, but having declared that he saw no sin in foreign travel, he was a second time cast out ; but he lived long enough to see a number of sympathising Nagars coming into existence and entering into family alliances with him. A sketch of his life will be interesting and possibly some friend might undertake it like that of the late Rao Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhai, whom he had succeeded as the President of the local Prarthana Samaj.

WHERE ARE WE NOW ?

THE *Indian Mirror* " sees visions about. " This is what it says after a calm look around :—The Indian world is now without doubt sitting on a volcano. The year is only five months old. Heaven knows what disasters we might see before the year is gathered to its predecessors. And nature herself is unkind. Unseasonable weather everywhere, draught in almost every Presidency, and then the plague of locusts to convert the draught into a dire famine,—the prospect is, indeed, one which must dissipirit and dishearten us all. At such a critical time of pressing necessity, the people have been accustomed from time immemorial to look up to their rulers for assistance and relief. Can they, may they, do so now, and will their cries of help avail them ? At such a time as the present, the Government must be strong and self-contained. But the strength must not be exercised in a brutal manner. It must he put forth not to oppress, but to crush lawlessness both among the people and its own Executive, and tota afford protection to a generally helpless population. But the strength or weakness of the Government depends altogether on the manner in which it interprets the signs of the times. The Government may not lull itself into a false sense of security, and it ought not, at the same time, to be demoralised with unworthy alarm. It should face each danger as it comes without excitement, and put it down more with wisdom than a display of mere physical force. A wise, strong and yet a wholly sympathetic administration will alone save India to England. But for this purpose, England must now send to India her best and noblest statesmanship, so that the septenary, which has commenced in horrors, may end in peace and good-will among all men !

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th June as compared with the statement of the 30th May, 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 30.	June 5.
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,50,000	33,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,07,854	43,83,637
Do. do. at Branches	44,27,494	29,09,712
Other Deposits	4,92,36,660	4,18,61,221
Post Bills	9,199	9,199
Cash Credits, undrawn	22,00,400	21,45,988
Rs.	6,44,31,607	6,46,65,757
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	105,52,798	1,01,32,451
Cash Credits on do. do.	69,82,555	70,49,601
Loans do. do. do.	72,32,123	80,10,711
Current Accounts overdrawn	4,281	3,365
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,51,42,371	1,52 82,677
Stamps, &c.	25,132	25,198
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,052 Amt. applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,92,052	3,92,052
Bullion	7,69,132	7,07,632
Cash Balances with Correspondents.	6,60,153	5,92,710
Cash and Currency Notes	2,23,71,010	2,21,39,457
Rs.	6,44,31,607	6,46 65 757

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

THE BOMBAY OILSEED CROP.

THE final report on the linseed and rapeseed crop for the season 1890-91 is as follows :—

LINSEED.

The details are generally brought up to 5th May. The appended statement shows the corrected area in figures, anna valuation and outturn for the different British Districts and Native States.

Gujarat.—Area 3,800 acres, of which more than 88 per cent. was in the Dholka Taluka of Ahmedabad alone, where wheat land had been put under linseed and the area thus doubled. The crop was greatly injured by cold in the first week of February, and the outturn has been consequently reduced to six annas. Gujarat States had 2,100 acres under linseed, of which 2,000 acres were in Cambay. Though it is better than in the British Districts, the outturn is still below the average.

Deccan.—Area 114,000 acres, or slightly above last year's area, but 48 per cent. below the average. Increase mostly confined to Sholapur, where unsown *Kharif* lands were put under linseed. The slight increase in Ahmednagar is ascribed to good late rain for sowing. In Khandesh and Ahmednagar linseed like wheat suffered from the insufficiency of late rain, and in the latter district the crop was further damaged by a disease locally called *Kherna*, probably rust. The good effect of December rain on the Nasik crop was countracted by frost in places. The Nasik outturn, however, is the best in the Deccan. Rust and excessive rain damaged the crop in Sholapur. In Poona and Satara the area is small, and the crop fair in Satara and poor in Poona. Deccan States have 15,800 acres, with 13,800 acres in Akalkot. Rust affected the crop in Akalkot.

Karnatak.—Area 75,000 acres, or 22 per cent. above the last year's area, but about 12 per cent. below the average. The increase is confined to Bijapur, which contains 71 per cent. of the total area, and is partly due to last year's good prices and partly to timely sowing rain. The crop suffered from want of moisture, and from cloudy weather and consequent disease. The outturn is reported to be poor except in Bijapur, where it is fair.

RAPESEED.

The details are generally brought up to 5th May. The appended statement shows the corrected area in figures, anna valuation and outturn for the different British Districts and Native States.

About four-fifths of the area under rapeseed is confined to Sind and the rest to Gujarat, of which the bulk is in Baroda. In Baroda, the crop suffered in places from frost, but the outturn is reported to be fair.

Sind.—Area 252,000 acres, or 4 per cent. above the last year's area, and 81 per cent. above the average. The increase is general except in Shikarpur, the principal rapeseed producing District of the Province, where the slight decrease is attributed to the rapeseed land being sown with wheat. In Karachi the crop was slightly damaged by frost and rati, probably rust. In Hyderabad the crop suffered much from rainy weather and frost, and in Thar and Parkar it was attacked by insects. Elsewhere the crop is good.

THE BOMBAY WHEAT CROP.

THE final report on the crop for the season 1890-91 is as follows :—

The details are generally brought up to 5th May. The appended statement shows the corrected figures of area, anna valuation and outturn for the different British districts and Native States.

Area.—The latest reports show the area sown at 2,842,000 acres or 2·49 per cent. below that of the last year and 3·38 per cent. below the average. The decrease, though on the whole, small, is visible everywhere except in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Surat, Karachi, Hyderabad, Cutch and in a few of the minor States of Gujarat. The increase in the few cases noted was caused by sowing wheat in kharif areas left unsown. In Surat, the kharif rains were too continuous and elsewhere scanty. In Hyderabad the inundation appears to have been favourable. The variations as compared with the last year's area appear to be more due to the exigencies of the season than to any other particular cause ; but wheat area in Gujarat and the Deccan has fallen considerably below the average ; on the other hand the area in Sind shows an increase of about 45 per cent. above the average. The rice is notable in Shikarpur, the chief wheat-producing district of the Province. This increase is reported to be due to favourable inundation and flood waters spreading over areas that never were cultivated with this crop.

Irrigated and dry wheat.—Of the total area 655,628 acres or 23·07 per cent. are returned under irrigated wheat and 2, 186,184 acres or 76·93 per cent. under dry wheat. The percentages of the irrigated wheat for the different provinces are :—Gujarat, 43·4, Deccan, 13·3, Karnatak, 1·8, and Sind 50·5.

Increase or otherwise in area under wheat.—The following statement compares the area under wheat with the gross area cropped during the five years ending 1889-90. These figures in no way lend any support to the view that the area under wheat is increasing at the expense of the area under other food grains. During these five years the gross cropped area has steadily increased with a slight fall in 1887-88. The area under wheat does show some improvement but in no way proportionate to the gross cropped area. The variations are irregular and appear due to the exigencies of season and rotation. The figures are for the areas in the British districts for which statistical information is available and are compiled from the annual reports of the Agricultural Department. They differ slightly from those returned in the forecast reports and the difference is due to the subsequent corrections made in the Sind figures :—

Year.	Gross area cropped.	Percentage of gross to average area.	Area under wheat.	Percentage of wheat to gross area.
1885- 6	26,100,905	95·4	2,290,243	8·77
1886-87	27,104,558	99·8	2,150,778	7·93
1887-88	27,055,512	98·9	2,410, 96	8·98
1888-89	27,617,728	100·9	2,312,930	8·37
1890-9	28,894,612	105·6	2,311,558	7·99
Average	27,354,663	100·0	2,295,141	8·39

Season.—On the whole the season does not appear to be a very favourable one. The rain for sowing was insufficient and in many places the dry crop suffered more or less from want of moisture and the wet one from cloudy weather and frost. In Gujarat the crop started well, but there was no November rain so essential to wheat. Besides, cloudy weather induced rust, and damage was caused in places by frost and locusts. In the Deccan the Khandesh crop suffered from the insufficiency of rain and in Ahmednagar cloudy weather and frost did considerable damage. In Nasik and other places the December rain much benefited the crop. In the Karnatak the late rains were excessive and the crop was further damaged by adverse winds. In Sind the season was much better than in the Presidency Proper. The inundation was good and the rainfall. sufficient and timely. But rust in Hyderabad, blight in Karachi and mildew in Thar and Parkar have brought down the outturn.

Outturn.—In spite of the large increase in the North Deccan districts notably in Nasik and in Shikarpur and Khairpur in Sind, the total outturn has fallen by more than 9 per cent. The outturn figures are still, at the best, not more than approximately correct for the British districts of the Presidency Proper, where the formulæ have been framed. For Native States, the figures are mere estimates, being based on the outturn per acre returned in the formulæ of the neighbouring British districts. For Sind also the figures are no better, the yield being estimated by different district officers from local knowledge.

Export of wheat.—The returns of the Chamber of Commerce show that there have been abnormal exports to Bombay Port in wheat this season, far exceeding even those of 1888. This great influx into the Port is as far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, neither due to better yield nor to increased area under wheat, but to the high prices ruling at the Port. The severe and prolonged winter so far damaged the European wheat crop that countries like France which hitherto supplied the European markets with wheat have sought the Indian market to meet home consumption. The bulk of the local exports are from the Deccan and the Karnatak :—

Exports of local wheat to Bombay from the middle of March to end of April.

Provinces.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Gujarat	1,025	536	1,837	2,168
Deccan	23,637	3,677	8,546	30,075
Karnatak	12,519	4,958	5,803	17,638
Total	37,181	9,171	16,186	49,981

In Sind the crop has already been hypothecated in places, and prices are rising. The new crop is being exported to Karachi.

Food supply.—In Gujarat (including the Native States) the kharif season began well except in Surat, where the early rain was heavy and continuous ; but the late rains were deficient reducing the outturn of rice. Except in Kaira, where it is a little above, the food supply is generally below the average, particularly in Broach. In the Deccan the rabi rainfall was good, the early showers of which improved the withering *kharif* crops where they had been sown and brought under *rabi* cultivation the *kharif* lands which had lain fallow. Except in Khandesh, where it is a little below, the food supply is above the average. In the Karnatak and the Southern Mahratta Country States it is up to the average and in places even slightly above it. In Sind it is slightly above the average in Shikarpur and Thar and Parkar ; elsewhere below. In Hyderabad heavy rain is reported to have damaged the crops.

Food stocks of former harvests.—To the query whether the food stock of former harvests are plantiful an almost stereotyped reply " not plentiful " has been received. The stocks, except in a few places where they are short, appear sufficiently large to meet local demand till the new crop has been harvested. Owing to the facilities afforded by railways the old habit of storing grain is dying out, and this fact accounts to a large extent for the stock not being plentiful.

Prices.—In Gujarat, prices for wheat and rice are higher, but for other food grains prices are lower, except in Broach and Surat. In Baroda, Palanpur, Rewakantha and Mahikantha they are normal. In the Deccan and the Karnatak they are higher in Nasik, Ahmednagar, and the Southern Mahratta Country Statas, normal in Dharwar and lower elsewhere. In Sind the prices are lower, except in Shikarpur.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Carlo, 1,759 tons, Captain S Cremonini, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pentakota, 2,246 tons, Captain Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Oriental, 939 tons, Captain J. Forbes, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE British s s Accomac, 1,629 tons, Captain J Chamber, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Genoa, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE British s s Bohemia, 2,060 tons, Captain H Mackay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE British s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff, with a cargo of 5,400 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s. s. Poseidon, 2,570 tons, Captain Lemesich, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste, &c., with a general cargo, Capt Gedovich as cabin and 10 deck passengers.

THE British s. s. Lincolnshire, 1,741 tons, Captain A. H. Burgess, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Middlesbrough, with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Ruttonjee Bomonjee.

THE City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain C Halley, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and Mrs. Metson as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE McIver Line s. s. Lycia, 2,116 tons, Captain R. Jones, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Bransfield, Mrs Mathews, Master C Mathews, Miss Mathews, Master B Mathews, Captain Fletcher, and 4 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cambria	1257	Miller	A	P Morrison.
„ St. Pancrass	2781	Young	B	K Nixon & Co
„ S. Radcliffe	1415	Thomas	D	W& A Graham & Co
„ Cy. of Dundee	2612	Halley	E	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Rajputana	1312	Hardcastle	F	B I S N Co
„ Magdala			G	H. M. S.
„ Castle Eden.	1555	Shadwick	H J	W& A Graham & Co
„ Carlo R.	1759	Cromonine	K	Ralli Brothers.
„ Northumbria	1912	Molley	L	P Morrison.
„ Surat	3741	Sleeman	M	Shepherd & Co
Ship S. Joakin	1007	Nakoda	N	H A H Hassum & Co
S.S. La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	O	M Maritime & Co
„ Eden Bridge	1651	Morttaman	P	P Morrison.
„ Langoa	1492	Craig	Q	W& A Graham & Co
„ Eiffel Tower	2062	Dodd	30 tons crane	B Craig & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
„ Poonani		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Bohemia	2060	Mackay	1	W&A Graham & Co
„ Persia	2317	Hutchison	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
„ Bishopsgate	1463	Watt	4	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Mameluke	1702	Gill	6	K Nixon & Co
„ Poseidon	2570	Lemesich	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Lycia	2116	Jones	8	K Nixon & Co
„ Niagara	1781	McConochi	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Regal	1502	Hinkins	10	W&A Graham & Co
„ Inchrhona	1479	Halliwell	11	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	13	E. Bates & Co
„ Bretwalda	1002	Hunter	15	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Nyanza	1421	Simon	16	Allana Munji

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Bohemia (s)	Mackay	Glasgow, May 2.
	Pentakota (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, May 11.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Malwa (s)	Preston	Aden, June 3.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Carlo R. (s)	Cremonini	Liverpool.
	Deccan (s)	Bray	Jedda, &c.
	Kistna (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Sculptor (s)	McAdam	Jedda, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Chilka, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
„ Simla, for the Persian Gulf.
„ Kapurtnala, for Karachi.
„ Assam, for Aden, &c.
„ Poseidon, for Trieste, &c.
„ D. Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
„ Kt. Commander, for Havre.
„ Kt. Errant, for Antwerp.
„ Lycia, for Antwerp.
„ Bohemia, for Marseilles. &c.
„ City of Dundee, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
4	Bookhana s	Wood	Bombay, May 23.
	Melbourne s	Cave	Genova, May 9.
	Scindia s	Blight	Glasgow, April 16.
	Rhone ship	Williams	New York.

DEPARTURES.

June 4.—Steamers Purnea, Clitus, Clan Mackenzie, Monmouth and Haverton, and ship Battle Abbey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—51 cwts gum, Ludhabhoy Merally and Co ; 22 bales gunnyrags, Allybhoy Peerbhoy ; 200 bales wool, Nursey Khattow ; 51 bales cotton, P Kessowjee.

Carlo R s—656½ cwts linseed, Robertson Bros ; 89 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

City of Dundee s—276 cwts coir yarn, S Lowjee.

Kirby Hall s—26 bales wool, T Chimandas ; 8 cwts chutney, H Muncherjee and Son ; 110 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 30 bales wool, T Chimandas ; 125 bales wool, C Mooljee ; 80 bales wool, Dyall Khimjee ; 29 bales wool, C Vussonjee ; 36 bales wool, L Chuttoo ; 130 bales cotton, and 139 bales cotton, Framji Sands and Co ; 68 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 103 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

La Seyne s—26 cwts gum, N Hajee Mowjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cambria s—87 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 550 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 100 bales hemp, R Kaderbhoy ; 2,00 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, P Takersee.

Lycia s—1,000½ cwts myrabollams, Beyts, Craig and Co.

Inchrhona s—2,600 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Eden Bridge s—1,000½ cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 1,278 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 9,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kt Com mander s—14,000 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts linseed, and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

Kt Commander s—36,000 cwts linseed, and 120 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mameluke s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, and 100 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 672 cwts linseed, K Luckmidas and Co.

Langoa s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pancras s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, David Sassoon and Co.

Regal s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 350 cwts copras, H S Hajee Casum.

Bohemia s—13,770 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co ; 22,720 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 8,497 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Persia s—3,999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bretwalda s—9,360 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co ; 6 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 2,32) bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

D Balduino s—150 tons old iron, R Tyebjee and Co ; 800 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castle Eden s—1,004 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 229 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Poseidon s—156 bales cotton, and 154 cwts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 10 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 1,525 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 196 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 880 bales cotton, and 1,003 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castle Eden s—95 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Poseidon s—4,001 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 70½ cwts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co ; 150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 450 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 675 bales cotton, and 3,300 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 2 0 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 11,997 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Niagara s—7 casks flooring tiles, Warden and Co ; 50 drums lubricating oil, T F Bengalee ; 27 casks chemicals, M Girdhurdas.

Rufford-Hall s—4 cases saddlery, S Hassum and Son ; 34 cases empty soda water bottles, Rogers and Co ; 41 crates earthen ware, C Nanjee ; 23 packges hardware, Treacher and Co.

Persia s—100 bottles quicksilver, The Bombay Co ; 7 cases provisions, &c., Treacher and Co ; 38 cases oilmenstores, &c., A N and C S Co-Operative Society.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—11 cases books, Gopal Narayen and Co ; 5 cases envelopes, M Essajee ; 16 cases oilmenstores, &c. E Russoolji ; 10 cases cheese &c., B Nuzerally ; 97 cases corks, provisions,&c. Treacher and Co ; 2 cases biscuits, D Dadabhoy ; 11 cases varnish, A Sumsoodin ; 5 cases medicine, V Nuthoo and Co ; 5 cases printing ink, J B Murzban and Co.

Adowa s—12 cases oilmentores, R Jooma.

FROM BORDEAUX.

La Seyne s—17 cases oilmentores, A N and C S Co-Operative Society.

FROM ANTWERP.

Niagara s—580 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy ; 60 cases window glass, E Essoolji—e ; 41 packages glassware, C Nanjee ; 75 cases window glass, S Ebramjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elecktra s—5 barrels vinegar, &c., 15 packages provision, &c. A N and C S Co-Operative Society.

FROM VENICE.

Pekin s—4 cases soap, A Shaik Adum.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6.

Dyer, Capt, Bo, 2nd Middlx, on leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 7.

FitzGerald, Capt, Bo, Durham L I, on duty, from Kamptee.
Borrow, Capt, Bo, N Lanc, on leave, from Deolali.
Cruddas, Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Irish Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Harward, Lt, 10th B I, on leave, from Lucknow.
Lumsden, Lt, Punjab, 2nd Seaforth High, on leave, from Murree.

DEPARTURES.—June 8.

Masters Major, Bengal, C I Horse, on leave, to England.
Geddes, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Hyderabad Sind.
Wedderburn, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Hyderabad Sind.
Swift, Lt, Bo, 2nd R D, Fusilrs, on duty, to Karachi.
Haydon, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deolali.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

ORDRES BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Mr A Forbes, Magist and Cllr, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until futher orders, as Commr of the Dacca Div.

Mr J H Bernard, Offg Jt-Magist and Depy Collr, Shahabad, is appointed to act temporarily as Magist and Collr of that district.

Col W Hopkinson, Cantt Magis, Dinapur, on leave, is appointed to be Cantt Magist of Barrackpur.

Capt C J Roberts, Offg Cant Magist, Dinapur, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr J A Hopkins, Magist and Collr, Patna, is allowed leave for 3 months.

The Rev T D Gray, Chaplain of Barrackpur, is allowed furlough for 18 months.

The Rev. W. J. Wickins, Chaplain of Dum-Dum, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Barrackpur, in addition to his own duties, from date of his taking over charge from the Rev. T D. Gray.

Mr W. Warden, Collr of Customs, Chittagong, is allowed furlough for 1 year.

Mr. E. Good, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commrs, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Collr of Customs, Chittagong, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Warden.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(FOREST).

Mr. E E. Slane, Sub-Asst Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Khorda Sub-div of the Orissa Forest Div. is granted 3 months' privilege leave, Mr. G. A Richardson, Depy Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Orissa Div and of the Angul Sub-div of that Div, who will, as a temporary measure, hold charge of the Khorda Sub-div, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Slane.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(OPIUM).

Mr. James H. Hill is appointed temporarily to act as Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, and is posted to Tehta, in the Behar Agency.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 8TH OF JUNE, 1891.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased generally. The fall has been rapid at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Ajmere, brisk at Jhansi, Karachi, Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Raipur and Belgaum, and moderate elsewhere. The distribution is generally similar to that reported yesterday, low readings obtaining in the Indus Valley and high readings in the extreme south. Gradients continue to be very steep over nearly the whole country. The barometer reads below the normal average in Sind and also locally at Masulipatam and above it elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly at Cochin, southerly to south-easterly at Jacobabad, Coimbatore and Cawnpore, while in all other places they are from the south-west and north-west. The force has been strong at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa, Raipur, Sholapur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Goa, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, and Trichinopoly, and fresh in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles per hour at Secunderabad and Neemuch, 24 at Nagpur and Akola, 22 at Poona, Amraoti, Indore and Rajkot, 20 at Deesa and Malegaon, 18 at Sholapur and Karachi, and 16 at Ajmere, Hoshangabad and Calicut. The maximum temperature is below the mean of the season in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and also at Karachi, Deesa, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubulpore and Raipur and above it elsewhere. The highest maximum was 120° at Jacobabad. Nights are more or less cool at stations in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, and also at Deesa, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubulpore and Raipur, but are hot in other places. The lowest temperature registered last night was 68° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased in several places, and the skies are more or less cloudy in almost all districts. Nearly an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut ; while at Bellary, Cochin, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Raipur, Jubulpore, Allahabad and Agra there have been light to moderate showers. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay is generally weaker than what it should be at this time of year : hence light to moderate showers only are to be expected at present. In the Madras Presidency and the Central and North-West Provinces and also in the Punjab a few local showers may be expected.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The barometer has fallen throughout the Indian region ; the fall being brisk over Northern India and Burma, and rapid along the foot of the Himalayas. The pressure is low over Bengal, the Gangetic plain, and Punjab ; and high in Malabar and south of the Bay. Winds are westerly in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, and southerly at the head of the Bay, with calms and variable breezes in Northern India ; the force being strong in the western and central stations. The temperature has changed rather irregularly, the mean temperature being above the average in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Madras ; and below in the other provinces ; the highest maximum being 120 degs. in Jacobabad. General rain is reported in Burma, Bengal, and Malabar, with scattered rain in Northern and Central India and Madras.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 7th June, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·807
Temperature of the Air	87·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·7
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	·745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	93·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·7
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	287
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month	0·19
„ „ year	0·29
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th June	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May 1891, on 461 miles open.

——	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	94,000	2,65,000	4,000	3,63,000
Or per mile of Railway	204	575	8	787
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	18,85,314	45,35,717	93,110	65,14,171
Total for 22 weeks	19,79,314	48,00,717	97,110	68,77,171
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	92,660	2,37,027	7,646	3,37,333
Per mile of Ry do.	201	514	17	732
Total to corresponding date do.	18,96,862	48,09,087	1,07,898	68,15,847

Increase for the week ....Rs. 25,667.
Do. to date .... „ 61,324.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors ; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

COCA WINE.—A powerful Nerve Stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs and strengthens the mental and physical powers. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED a CLERK for the Cercle Litteraire ; must have fair knowledge of French. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

REQUIRED for the Band of a Native State, in Rajputana, a first class CORNET PLAYER, also two first violin ditto. Liberal salary. Highest testimonials required. Address "L," care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

WANTED a really good PIANIST, also TWO YOUNG LADIES as Lady Assistants in a well-known Hotel in Calcutta. Applicants are requested to send Photos. For further particulars apply to " W. C. M.," Victoria Hotel, British Indian Street, Calcutta.

RECEIVED, round 9-inch Dial 8-days French Clocks, goes in any position, suitable for Halls, Offices and Drawing Rooms. Rs. 30 and Rs. 40, with 5 years' guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER, an elegant Dentifrice which, whilst making the teeth pearly white, sound and beautiful, strengthens the gums and removes inflammation and pain. It prevents the formation of tartar, stops decay, and bleeding and removes discoloration and bad and unpleasant odours. Price per ounce phial 4 annas. For certificates see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore : —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., have just received a new Stock of Real and IMITATION LACES for Dress and Millinery purposes at exceptionally low rates. Patterns free on application.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—" FOUNTAIN HOTEL, " patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

TO BE LET.—For Offices and Residence, SECOND and THIRD FLOOR HOUSE, No. 8, opposite the Bombay Bank. For rent and conditions apply to HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE CHHOTANI, old Memon Moholla.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply " LET, " *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the " ELECTRICIAN, " *Bombay Gazette.*

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2½ hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned :—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs.	180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	„	220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	„	390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	„	400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	„	410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	„	420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the " BOMBAY GAZETTE " OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses register d free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BICYCLES
AND
TRICYCLES
BY
J. K. STARLEY AND CO., LD.
OF COVENTRY.

WE are now selling the ROVER with ordinary RED RUBBER TYRES ; 1 inch BLACK RUBBER TYRES ; and CUSHION TYRES.

All at greatly reduced prices. For Strength, Elegance, and Speed they stand unrivalled. Ball Bearings throughout. Price Lists to intending Buyers only, on application to the Sole Agents :—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI TOWER, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs.	a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0	12
Mild Cured Hams	„	0	11
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	„	0	12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22	0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine	„	17	0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	„	22	0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine	„	17	0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	„	22	0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	„	24	0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old	„	26	0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	„	33	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	„	32	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	„	35	0
Old Tom Gin	„	19	0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles		27	0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	„	22	0
Guiness Stout	per doz. quarts.	5	12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3	12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
Ham Sandwiches.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingy situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF RED CAWNPORE RAPESEED.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder, 3rd Lane, by order and in the godown of Sha Bhimsi Valjee, and on account and at the risk of Thakar Liladhur Shamjeebhai.—

About 613 cwts. red Cawnpore rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 9, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Teak Doors, Windows, Spars, Wooden Pulleys, Coils of Manilla Rope, Stoves, &c.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency Storeyard, Esplanade, consisting of teak glazed, venetioned and panelled doors and windows, spars, wooden pulley blocks, wheels, stone slabs, coils of Manilla ropes, pump, waste paper, P. B. stone fountain, cut tree, wood work, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, June 9, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

LONDON financial quotations were unaltered on Saturday, the only additional news from that direction being the withdrawal of £125,000 in Gold from the Bank of England. The latest advisers regarding Cotton were also included in our report under Saturday evening's date with the exception of the quantity of Cotton in sight in New York, which is wired as 8,400,000 bales, against 8,360,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	8,21,217
„ „ Branches	„	„	15,17,782
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	26,27,561
Government Securities	Dec.	„	1,20,347
Loans	Inc.	„	8,08,591
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	1,59,694
Cash with other Banks	„	„	67,443
Cash and Currency Notes	„	„	2,31,553

The decrease of 2¼ lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance during the period covered by the Statement does not of itself convey an idea of the trade movement of Money in relation to the Bank and, by inference, in the open market ; and on reference to the figures, which we give above for comparison, it will be seen that, but for considerable Government withdrawals the balance would have been materially the other way, and would, in fact, have shown a good deal larger increase than was disclosed by the previous Return. The money temporarily withdrawn for the late holidays has been finding its way back to the coffers of the Bank, and accordingly an increase of 26¼ lakhs is shown in Private Deposits ; and though there had been an accession of some 8 lakhs to Loans, Bills Discounted had again decreased somewhat, the net falling off in trade requirements being represented by 19¾ lakhs. The demand for Money from that quarter may now be expected to become still more sluggish ; and though the advent of the S. W. monsoon does not now mean all to the export trade which it did when Bombay was dockless, the rainy season remains the period of greatest financial ease apart from exceptional causes of demand, and Government manipulation of its cash balances.

COTTON has been very quiet in tone here to-day, and prices have given way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Business has been upon a small scale, local spinners having taken only 600 bales, of which 300 were Compta Ginned, at Rs. 179-82½, the balance being made up of 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 150 ; and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 157 ; and 50 bales each of Bhagulpore at Rs. 161 ; and Untnee, at Rs. 155 ; while exporters have only taken 300 Dharwar at Rs. 168 ; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 162 per candy.

WHEAT has been dealt in moderately by shippers ; but prices have declined half-an-anna per cwt., the market closing steady at the reduction. We now quote :-

White Pessy	91 per cent.	Rs.	5-3-0	per cwt.
Do.	85 „	„	5-2-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi		„	4-12-0	„
Red Delhi		„	4-7-0	„
Hard Yellow		„	4-5-0	„
Red Ahmedabad		„	4-14-0	„
Hard Red		„	4-3-0	„

SEEDS have also been in but moderate demand for export ; but no further change in prices has taken place, and the tone of the market is steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,682	bales.
Wheat	1,16,791	cwt.
Linseed	18,510	„
Rapeseed	2,466	„
Poppyseed	1,260	„
Groundnuts	1,513	„

FREIGHTS are dull, relets for June shipment have been placed for Continental Ports, at 24s. to 23s. ; to Liverpool, at 23s. ; and to Marseilles at 22s. to 21s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a weak feeling, one Bank only quoting 1s. 4 29-32d. for Demand. A demand set in for remittance, and a large business was put through at that rate, and afterwards at 1s. 4⅞d., the latter having, however, been doubtful at the close. A few three months' sight Credits were placed, for near delivery, at 1s. 5 3-32d. ; but beyond these scarcely any Merchants' Bills have come out. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5d.	„
Credits 3 do.	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Francs 3 do.	1·80¼	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been some rally in rates for Four per cents to-day, the partial decline which took place at the close on Saturday having been recovered, quotations again ruling at 106⅝ to 11-16 for Money, 106½ for the next account, and 106 5-16 for the end of July, with a steady feeling in the market. At closing business 106⅝ was the cash quotation. 107½ is still the nominal price of 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—We can report no improvement in the enquiry for scrip of any kind ; and the tone of the market is quiet, with prices generally unaltered at our quotation.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 7.

10 p.m.	85·2

MONDAY, JUNE 8.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	88·0
2 p.m.	89·9
4 p.m.	88·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 8.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein-Bangkok right. Bangkok-Saigon right.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caldera and Copiapo in Chili can be accepted at sender's risk.

Mauritius mail closes for Aden on Thursday, the 11th inst. at 6 p.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	10	5 a.m.	1	42
Teheran	8	12	2 p.m.	..	55
Suez	8	2	5) p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 8th June, 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	22	..	1
„ Kurrachee	...	17	..	1
„ Madras	...	33	..	1

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 30th May 1891.)

DESCRIPTION	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	33,453	29,323	4,130	..	1,54,994	..
Goods	67,512	34,277	33,235	..	3,29,623	..
Other earnings	8,145	4,963	3,182	..	10,523	..
Weekly total	1,09,110	68,563	40,547	..	..	..
Aggregate	22,45,183	17,50,043	..	..	4,95,140	..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CROSS—May 13, at Broomfields, Rydes-hill, Guildford, wife of Com C Cross, R N, H M S Cossack, of a daughter.

KISCH—May 15, at Portsdown-road, Maida-hill, W, wife of H M Kisch, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—May 12, at Bedford, Lieut-Col J R Campbell, late of the Bengal S C.

FRENCH—May 14, at the British Residency, Muscat, the Right Rev Bishop French, D D, late Bishop of Lahore, aged 66.

LAYARD—May 21, at St John's-wood, Gen F P Layard, Bengal S C, aged 73.

MACDONELL—May 18, at Nevern-square, London, Dr E Macdonell (Inch), formerly of the H E I C S, son of late Lieut-Col A Macdonell, CV, Lieut-Governor of Edinburgh Castle, aged 86.

PEARS—May 15, at Bath, A C Pears, Lieut-Col (Ret) Mad Artillery, son of late Rev J Pears, Rector of Charlcombe, Bath, aged 79.

SANDWITH—May 15, at Poyle, Mary, widow of Lieut-Col H Sandwith, HEICS, aged 82.

SMART—May 15, at Brighton, Henrietta Elizabeth, wife of Lieut-Gen G Smart, Mad Army.

TOBY—May 2, at Fulham-road, William James, son of J Toby, of Chatham, and late of East India Service, aged 66.

WILSON—May 18, at Salisbury, Gen J Wilson, late Madras Army (Staff Corps), aged 77.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROOKING—June 4, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieut H T Brooking, 21st Madras Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—KIRKHAM—June 1, at St James' Church, Delhi, by the Rev H W Bush, Grant Frederick Guest Scott, Mining Engineer, to Emma Louise, daughter of the late G F Kirkham, Esq.

DEATHS.

MATHEWS—May 30, at Narpur Salt Range, Violet Winnifred, infant child of Mr and Mrs Matthews, Salt Revenue, aged 5 months.

STANUELL—June 1, at Cherat, John Athill Stanuell, son of Captain H S Stanuell, 21st R S Fusiliers, aged 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1891.

THE Shenvi Brahmin pleader who convened a meeting of the members of his caste on Sunday to consider what should be done to the chief actors and accomplices in a recent widow remarriage at Khandalla did an unintended service, whose value can scarcely be overestimated, to the cause of liberty and good sense within such of the castes as care for these things. About a month ago the widowed daughter of Dr. Bhandarkar, the well-known Sanskritist, who did such excellent service to the cause of social reform during the controversy over the Age Bill, was married at Khandalla to Mr. Gopal V. Panandhikar, a Deputy Inspector in the Education Department. The ceremony was made, as it was right that it should be, something of a demonstration. A large number of representatives of the more enlightened portion of the Hindu community from Bombay and the Deccan were present, a Judge of the High Court, and many men of light and leading in the professional and official world being in the company. The champions of the reaction may fairly be asked if, on any occasion on which they have brought themselves into the view of the public, they have been able to tell off as many names representing all that is best in character, intelligence, and culture amongst the Hindu community as were enumerated in our account of the proceedings. Now, if we are rightly informed, it was intended at the meeting convened at the Thakordwar Temple on Sunday to pronounce a solemn decree of expulsion upon such of the participants in the celebration of this marriage as belonged to the Shenvi Brahmin community. The Shenvi or Goud Brahmins, it may be explained, are a branch of the Sarasvat Brahmins who have their place of origin in Goa territory, and who are to be found scattered through the Konkan, in Goa, in Canara, and in Malabar. They have justified their dedication to Sarasvati by setting due store upon intellectual development ; they are accordingly to be found largely represented in the professions and in Government service, and some of the more prominent members of the Hindu community in Bombay belong to this important section of the great Brahmin family. The Bombay Shenvi Brahmins, in fact, have lately formed an association, which has amongst its chief purposes the encouragement of female education in the caste, and the promotion of widow marriage therein. This association took the lead in resisting the reactionary purposes of Sunday's meeting, and distributed a handbill amongst the audience protesting " in the interests of humanity and on the ground of the Veda Shastras against the attempt to discourage the introduction of the custom of widow-marriage amongst the Saraswat Goud Brahmins." Another member of the community warned his caste-fellows against discouraging the movement of which this Khandalla marriage was one of the first-fruits. " Our beneficent Government," this gentleman wrote in a circular which was distributed in the Thakordwar Temple, " have given you education. You are intelligent, and can now think for yourselves. If you, however, allow yourselves to be blindly carried away by prejudices and oppose the introduction of this custom, you will ridicule yourselves in the eyes of all enlightened men and women."

The appeal, as we reported yesterday, was responded to with an enthusiasm which converted a meeting called to protest against widow re-marriage into a very significant demonstration in its favour. We shall be told, doubtless, that the convener of the meeting had no thought of proposing the excommunication of the attendants upon an unorthodox ceremony. Readers of Mr. Madhawdas Ragunathdas's experiences, however, will know how much faith to put in protestations of that kind. His excommunication from the Kapole Banya caste, it will be remembered, extended to all who had social relations with him or his wife, or who in any way aided or took part in their re-marriage, and it is hard to believe that the very zealous pleader who invited his caste to meet last Sunday to consider what should be done in reference to the late ceremony at Khandalla had no other purpose in view than the ascertainment of the opinion of the spiritual leaders of the caste upon the subject. The meeting itself seemed to have a sufficiently clear understanding of the object for which it was convened. Excommunication and nothing less was understood to be the purpose in view, and when the convener of the assembly shrank from proposing that step he was challenged over and over again to put it to the vote whether those who had taken part in the marriage should be turned out of caste or not. Nothing could have been more direct than the challenge ; nothing more abject than the refusal to accept it. This was remarkable ; but more striking still was the determination of the caste, as represented in this meeting, to be the judge of its own conduct in this and similar matters. No one paid the slightest heed to the suggestion that the spiritual head of the community, some piously erudite personage who lives in hiding in some Goanese village, should be asked to decide what true religion has to say in the matter. That suggestion was brushed aside with an abrupt reminder that the community usually managed these things for itself, and that in the case of previous re-marriages the Swami down in Goa had not been troubled to give his sanction or opinion. A Hindu correspondent, whose communication on the subject in another column is worth reading, assumes that the miscroscopic minority in whose persons the reaction cut such a sorry figure on Sunday will all the same go to the spiritual fountain head, and get from thence a declaration as to what is the right thing to do with people who commit or countenance the enormity of widow re-marriage. If they are wise—and sometimes reactionary parties in East and West do become suddenly alive to the disadvantage of running their heads against a wall—they will do nothing of the kind. Burke's " you cannot ostracise a nation" bears translation here into " you cannot excommunicate a community." For it is obvious that it is not with two or three recalcitrants that the champions of the reaction would have to deal, but with a minority powerful enough to be indifferent to ecclesiastical censures or social penalties.

Social penalties, indeed, cease to be penal when they are aimed at a group of men who are sufficiently numerous to constitute by themselves a self-contained society. So far as we can see there is nothing to prevent a caste in which the old exclusive ways have gone out of favour—as they are rapidly doing amongst the Shenvi Brahmins—from turning the tables upon those who would put shackles upon its freedom, so that we may some day find one of the minor and more enlightened Brahmin castes excommunicating those of its members who put obstacles in the way of re-marriage. We see no reason, indeed, why the beaten party on Sunday was not altogether driven from the field by a resolution threatening ex-communication to all who might hereafter endeavour to restrict the marital rights of a widow within her own community. Apparently we have not come to that yet, though we seem within a measurable distance of it when another Hindu caste can bring itself to excommunicate a member who, against the recently enacted sumptuary rules of the caste, hires a dancing girl for a marriage in his family, and can get the resolution of expulsion sanctioned by the High Court. The meaning of the episode in the Thakordwar Temple is that courage is begetting courage where, until the other day, the choice of reform was receiving little more than lip service. One of the most energetic of the Brahmin castes in Western India—a caste which has distinguished itself above most others in the intellectual movements of later times—has declared its determination to work out its social destiny in its own way, refusing to leave the last word to Shastars or Shastris. It will, indeed, be noticed, that there was an express refusal to put the matter on the narrow ground upon which alone the reaction can hope for success. Common sense and common humanity are the tests by which the Shenvi Brahmins of Bombay have chosen to determine this question, and we shall be greatly mistaken if this example has not a wide influence, at all events, throughout the subordinate Brahmin castes.

THE death of Sir John Macdonald, the Dominion Premier, will severely test the reality of the success which the Conservatives gained in the elections three months ago. Everybody said at the time that it was a merely personal success, the true character of which would be revealed if the keystone of the arch were removed. For keystone of the arch Sir John Macdonald certainly was. No one in all Canada but he could have kept in their places Cabinet Ministers representing the Roman Catholicism and the French National feeling of Quebec, with others thrusting in the opposite direction as representatives of the Orange party of Protestant Ontario. His greatest achievement in party management was to persuade Cabinet Ministers who are high in office in Orange Lodges to vote with their Catholic colleagues in favour of the restitution of their estates—or rather the equivalent of them—to the Jesuits. A man who could do this had a right to say, as Mirabeau did, " they will know the value of me when I am gone." In Canada they will now find out the real value, not of Sir John Macdonald alone, but of much that he was associated with. They called him " Old To-morrow," for a politic procrastination was one of the characteristics of his policy of compromise, and with policies of this sort *post obits* have an awkward way of presenting themselves after the chief actors have gone. The recent elections, though they put the Conservatives again in power with a sufficient majority, did not, for example settle what shape the commercial relations between the Dominion and the United States shall assume. They settled little more than that, Sir John Macdonald should continue to be Prime Minister, and fate has now overruled them. The commercial question is at once reopened by Sir John Macdonald's death, and so in this policy—Imperial though it may seem —by which the Dominion is subsidising steamers to open trade with China, Australia, Japan, and even India—some say with the moon—when there are markets within a day's journey which Canada might open for herself any day if she would follow Lord Elgin's example forty years ago, by going to Washington for a Reciprocity Treaty. Before that radical solution of the problem is adopted, we may be sure that adequate consideration will be given in Canada to the idea of an Imperial Customs Union, which Mr. James Lowther, Mr. Howard Vincent, and some others are advocating now as a taking variant from fair trade. Sir Charles Tupper has lately spoken approvingly of it, and the Canadians will doubtless hear something of it when they begin to consider—as they must soon do—whether the last word in fiscal matters was spoken when Sir John Macdonald persuaded the Dominion that it could find salvation in a policy of rigorous protection against the world in general, and its nearest markets in particular.

THE *United Service Gazette* takes us to task for our recent criticism of Sir George Chesney's farewell speech at Simla. " It is much to be regretted," our contemporary says, " that the *Bombay Gazette*, in its issue of the 25th ult., should, as we think very unfairly, attribute to Sir George Chesney the advancement of a claim, 'that the Army alone amongst the great spending departments should have a free hand in its expenditure uncontrolled by any consideration as to the claims of the other departments or by any thought for the well-being of the Empire.' Still more is it to be regretted that this paper should make Sir George's speech the text upon which to hang a diatribe against an increase of military expenditure in India." There is something unfair in attributing unfairness to us in this connection. Sir George Chesney's not too courteous designation of Sir David Barbour as the " Bogie man" fully bore the construction which we put upon it. His complaint that " financial considerations and the Bogie man insensibly get the upper hand" when an increase in military expenditure is recommended, can have no other meaning than that. If the observations, which borrow colour from one of the comic operas of the day, were meant merely for the amusement of Sir George Chesney's hosts we have nothing to say against them. But if subjected to any serious interpretation they plainly imply resentment at the subjection of military expenditure to the financial considerations by which all other proposals for public expenditure have to be tested. Our London correspondent assures us that in official circles the alarmist tone at home of Sir George Chesney's observations was deprecated even by those who to some extent agree that India is " very far from being in that state of military preparedness which alone can save her from future disaster," as our military contemporary would say.

MR. HOLT-HALLETT, who " knows the ropes," has taken advantage of the short Parliamentary recess to deliver his soul once more on his favourite topic. A recent issue of the *Times* contained a letter which, though not strikingly novel, occupied no less than a column and a half. Mr. Holt-Hallett, in his superior manner, lectures Lord Lansdowne, sneers at Viscount Cross, and serves up once more the familiar quotation from the English Factory Inspectors, Mr. Meade-King and Mr. Jones, who were sent out to India to put things right. A " slur upon the English name and a disgrace to the nation, " is how Mr. Holt-Hallett, a Public Works pensioner, we believe, of the Indian Government, describes the measure recently passed by the Supreme Legislative Council at the instance of the Viceroy-in-Council. Mr. Holt-Hallett concludes his calm and judicious epistle as follows :—" It is to be hoped that the electorate will take this burning question up, and determine that due protection from overwork shall be granted to the working-classes in India, who, having no votes, can bring no pressure to bear on the Government, and are left powerless, to be mercilessly sweated by the moneyed classes in that country." The allusion to votes and bringing pressure to bear upon the Government, is rather unfortunate from the pen of one who is an honorary member of a Lancashire Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Holt-Hallett's friends complain of the way he is treated by the Anglo-Indian Press. But how can they expect a controversialist who uses such extravagant language to be taken seriously ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, and Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., will visit Ahmedabad to open the Water-Works, leaving Kirkee station at 1-56 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th instant, and returning to Ganeshkhind on Friday, the 12th June, at 2-51 p.m.

A DISCUSSION took place yesterday at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation as to the advisability of including the Apollo Bunder Road in those streets where the arcading of buildings was permissible. Colonel Merewether moved that it should be included, and said it was the intention of the Port Trust to erect substantial buildings in that road, which the Trustees considered would be improved by arcading. Mr. Duxbury supported and remarked that it would improve what was now the " gate of India." Dr. Blaney strongly opposed the motion on the ground that arcades were abused by the natives and could not be kept clean. The Municipal Commissioner, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, and Mr. Kabrajee supported the motion, which was ultimately adopted. The Municipal Commissioner was appointed, in accordance with the request of Government, to act on a committee charged with selecting a suitable site for the erection of a statue of Lord Reay.

MR. ARTHUR W. THOMSON, Professor of Engineering, College of Science, Poona, has just had the Degree of Doctor of Science conferred on him by the University of Glasgow ; and has been unanimously awarded a premium of five pounds by the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Scotland for his paper on the " Moment Delineator."

THE Captain of steamer Lycia, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Liverpool *via* Karachi, reports that she experienced fine weather up to Karachi. From Karachi to Long. 68 degs. strong south-west winds, high sea, and hazy weather. Captain Lemesich, of the s. s. Poseidon, reports that she experienced from Aden to 65 degs. Meredian south-west monsoon fresh, with heavy sea, from 65 degs. westerly winds. The Captain of the s.s. Oriental which arrived in harbour reports that monsoon weather was experienced off Ceylon, and moderate on this side.

A COLLECTOR and District Magistrate of Madras has taken exception to the endorsements made by certain Sub-Magistrates on Calendars. These have been brought to task and have been directed to " write endorsements courteously to the Sub-Divisional Magistrates." Instead of endorsing them with the word " seen," or " returned," or " re-submitted," they are in future to write " seen and respectfully returned," or " respectfully re-submitted."

THE East Indian Railway Traffic earnings for the week ended the 30th of May, 1891, Rs. 10,41,551-11-0 ; corresponding week of last year, Rs. 8,30,497-0-3 ; increase, Rs. 2,11,054-10-9 ; from the 1st of January 1891, to the 30th of May, 1891, Rs. 2,21,35,755-14-0 ; from the 1st of January, 1890, to the 31st of May, 1890, Rs. 2,01,72,854-6-0 ; increase, Rs. 19,62,901-8-0 ; miles open, week ended the 30th of May, 1891, 1525½ ; corresponding week of last year, 1525½ ; per mile open for week ended the 30th of May 1891, Rs. 682-12-2 ; corresponding week of last year, Rs. 544-6-7 ; increase of Rs. 138-5-7.

THOUGH there can be very few or none of his contemporaries now in India, still many must know by repute the name of John Beckwith, at one time President of the Calcutta Tent Club, when that sporting *coterie* was in the zenith of its fame. It is now our painful duty to announce the death of this grand old sportsman at the patriarchal age of eighty-seven. Once seen, John Beckwith was a man to be remembered, for built in Herculean mould (he stood 6ft. 5in. in his stocks) he was as erect as a dart, and his silver hair thick as a youth's, and his white beard made him a prominent figure before both in society and in the Oriental Club, of which he was a member. As an instance of his popularity, when, owing to circumstances, he had to sell his horses, the Calcutta Tent Club bought his celebrated horse Prince, which they presented to their President. A man of singular resource, it is recorded how on one occasion he saved the life of Tom Pitts who hunted the Calcutta Hounds, and was also a good man after hog.

ON Saturday at the Calcutta High Court the Moorshedabad child-wife murder case came on for hearing. The prisoner, who killed his wife in the same way as Hurre Mati, was tried before the Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad. The jury refused to convict him of murder and the judge referred the case to the High Court. Justices O'Kinealy and Hill examined the papers and sent the case back for the evidence of the Civil Surgeon and the police inspector, which, though most material to the the case, was not recorded in the lower court. This was done and the case returned to the High Court. It was to-day disposed of by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beverley, who with the assistance of Mr. Justice O'Kinealy and Mr. Justice Hill reversed the decision of the jury of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

IN the Straits Settlements the protected age will probably be raised in the near future from ten to twelve years. According to the Singapur press, the Straits Government intends shortly to submit a Bill on the subject to Legislative Council, and it is scarcely likely that the measure will meet with serious opposition either in the Council or the country at large.

TEL[illegible]

(REUTE[illegible]

MRS. GRIMWO[illegible]

LONDON, [illegible]

Her Majesty the Queen has conferred the Order of the Royal Red Cross on Mrs. Grimwood.

THE STRIKE OF LONDON BUSMEN.

The employés of the London Road Car Company have joined the strike of Busmen. There was a complete cessation of bus traffic yesterday except in the case of a few omnibusses belonging to private proprietors. The strikers have placed pickets at all the yards of the companies.

An attempt was made in the morning to run some omnibusses but the drivers were forcibly compelled to return with their vehicles notwithstanding that police protection was afforded. In two cases the traces were cut and the omnibusses upset.

Mr. John Burns was arrested in the morning on a charge of intimidating drivers who were willing to work and was taken to Bow Street Station but was released.

EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

ROME, JUNE 7.

Several sharp shocks of earthquake have taken place in different parts of Northern Italy, chiefly in the province of Verona, where a number of houses were thrown down by the violence of the shocks. Several persons were killed and many injured.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Baccarat libel case was resumed to-day before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge when Sir Charles Russell, continuing his reply for the defendants, dwelt upon the fact that Sir William Gordon-Cumming had never accepted Mr. Green's offer to confront him.

Counsel closed his speech for the defence.

THE STRIKE OF LONDON BUSMEN.

The public generally side with the bus employes who are now on strike.

A FRESH CHARGE AGAINST THE FEKANDRAJIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

An additional charge, the *Pioneer* says, was framed against the Fekandrajit, whose trial was continued on the 6th instant; which was as follows:—"That you on or about the 24th March at Manipur committed murder, *viz.*, the murder of Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam; Colonel Skene, of the 42nd Gurkhas; Lieutenant Simpson, 43rd Gurkhas; and Mr. Cossins, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner; and thereby committed an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, an offence within the cognisance of this court." The charge was read and explained to the prisoner, who was asked to plead. He replied not guilty, and said: "I file a written statement of my defence." He was then examined by the court.

Why had you some thousands of men in the Palace the day the Chief Commissioner arrived, on the 22nd March?—There were all kinds of parades required for the Chief Commissioner. There were not more than one thousand men, who were the followers of all the four brothers.

If there were only a thousand on the 22nd how did it come about that there were six thousand on the 23rd?—I cannot tell how they came in.

Did you see a large number of men on the 24th?—I never saw more than a thousand people come in.

Why was ammunition served out on the 23rd?—I was sick, and cannot say that any was served out.

How did it happen that you recovered so suddenly from your sickness that you were able to be all over the fort on the 24th, superintending the firing, although on the 23rd you were unable to go anywhere?—Mr. Grimwood saw me on the morning of the 23rd, and I had then recovered a little, though I was in great pain. I was able to get about.

When you were better, why did you not go to the Chief Commissioner and surrender yourself?—I was ill on the 23rd and could not go.

When you ran away from your own palace on the morning of the 24th why did you not sound the "cease fire"?—The troops having attacked me, I went on firing in my own defence. I do not know by whose orders the guns were fired. Much damage was done by the sepoys.

Did you ride to meet the Chief Commissioner.—No I went and returned in a doolie.

What time did you leave your house?—Very early in the morning, when it was hardly daybreak after the firing commenced.

How did you get from your house?—I was helped along to the top-guard.

When Mr. Grimwood explained to you that you would be deported, and also that, in the events of non-compliance, you would be arrested, did you warn your troops not to oppose the Bristish troops if they came to your house.—I told Mr. Grimwood, when I was well, I would obey the orders of the Government. I was never told I would be arrested.

When the durbar was held on the evening of the 23rd in the palace, and the Chief Commissioner's letter was read, saying you were to be arrested were you not present.—No, I did not attend the durbar.

When you went out to the top guard on the night of the 24th to protect the Chief Commissioner and his party, and when you saw Mr. Grimwood and others had been killed and wounded, why did you not conduct the party to the gate and see them out safely?—Much firing was going on.

When the durbar was being held a few minutes before, was firing going on?—No.

When you heard the Tongal General's order for the prisoners to be murdered, did you immediately send to the durbar-house and warn the sentries on duty that they were responsible to you for the safety of the prisoners?—No. I was tired and fell asleep.

When did you first hear the Chief Commissioner's party had been murdered?—When I awoke on the morning of the 25th.

What punishment was awarded to the Tongal General for murdering the prisoners?—None; he was an old and faithful servant of the raj. There was also too much confusion to punish him then; subsequently he was ill.

When Usorba and Jattra went and reported to [illegible] General had given the order [illegible] of the prisoners and asked for [illegible] order, where were you?—I was [illegible]g off a gun at the south-west [illegible]t. I gave no order not to go on [illegible]sidency. Just at that time there [illegible] messengers went to you, saying they [illegible] the Tongal General's order to murder [illegible] without confirmation from you, what did [illegible]?—On no account obey the Tongal's orders.

Does the Tongal obey your orders?—Yes.

If the officers in charge of the prisoners could not obey the Tongal's order to murder the prisoners in the first instance, when you had given no orders about them how do you account for their obeying the Tongal's orders to slay them subsequently, although in the meantime they had positive orders from you not to slay them?—I cannot account for it.

If you gave orders and the Tongal gave orders, which would be obeyed?—The Jubraj's order is paramount; the Tongal is allowed a good deal of power

When the Chief Commissioner and party were in the durbar-hall, had you any conversation with them when you returned there?—Yes, I told him there was nothing to fear. I saw Mr. Grimwood was dead under the steps. I helped the young sahib Simpson up the steps.

Did you have Mr. Grimwood's corpse removed?—I did not know he was dead. I did not give him any assistance. I went away.

When you spoke to Mr. Quinton, did he ask for a safe-conduct out of the fort?—No.

Who gave the order "cease fire" on the Manipur side?—I gave the order; it was obeyed.

In order to give the Chief Commissioner a safe-conduct to the gate, why did you not sound the "cease fire"?—I did not think of it.

What arrangements did you make for the care of the prisoners?—I gave them in charge of the Angao Mingto, and thought he would take care of them.

Why did you order the "cease fire"?—It was sounded because I was there and was in command,

Were you not in the top-guard all night?—I was backwards and forwards, until I went and lay down some time during the night.

When the meeting in the Pat was over and the sahibs were prisoners, who commenced firing again?—I don't know. I did not give the order to cease fire when the firing did commence.

When did the Chief Commissioner come to meet you at the palace?—About nine o'clock.

How long was the durbar you held with him?—About 20 minutes.

How long after the interview did you come back to drive the people away?—About four or five minutes.

How many people were then present?—About three or four hundred.

Did you not understand there was danger?—No. I did not think about it, beside I told the Angao Mingto to look after them.

Is it usual for the royal family to accompany the Chief Commissioner to the gate after a durbar?—Only to the dragon-gates. I did not go there that night, as I was ill.

What was your intention in keeping the Chief Commissioner and party prisoners?—I kept him because there were many armed men about. I intended letting them go in the morning.

If your intention was to let them go, why did you commence fighting again?—I was in the top-guard, the men outside went on firing. I wss asleep, so did not again sound the cease fire.

If the three or four hundred men who attacked the sahibs and killed Mr. Grimwood so readily obeyed your orders, how was it that you thought others would prevent you taking the sahibs to the outer gate?—I did not take them; that is all.

Did you see the Regent's head-clerk on the 24th, or send him a letter?—I did not see him, but believe, the Senapati received a letter from the Residency on the night of the 24th, and sent it to him to translate.

Where were you when the case fire sounded?—I was in the top-guard. I went from there to the durbar.

Why was not the Regent at the durbar, is it not the custom for him to be present?—The Chief Commissioner only asked to see the Jubraj. The Regent would have been present if there had been warning of his coming.

Who gave orders to take the guns in the citadel and mount them on fortifications to fire on the Residency?—The Senapati, and all the Sirdars agreed that it would be advisable to open fire on the Residency from the outer fortifications.

What were the duties of the Jubraj and tne Senapati?—The Jubraj is manager of the people or Home Department; the Senapati is Commander-in-Chief or of the War Department. Since last September I have been Jubraj.

The sentence of death passed at Manipur upon Narayan, formerly a sepoy of the 34th Bengal Infantry, but Subadar in the Manipur Army, at the time of the outbreak, has been confirmed by the Government of India. Narayan was hanged this Monday morning at Manipur. The sentence passed on Meya Singh Major who, when attacking Major Grant's party, was wounded has been commuted to transportation for life.

Heavy rain has caused a large landslip on the Kohima road, near Kairong. Seven hundred coolies are repairing the damage.

At a public meeting at Shillong, presided over by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Evard, on Saturday, it was unanimously decided to erect a memorial to Mr. Quinton and the officers killed at Manipur. A representative Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and settle the form of the memorial.

THE CRRSSA RIOTS.

The trial of the Bhadaini riots was concluded on Saturday, the Judge found all the prisoners guilty of all the charges of rioting and the charges of dacoity and arson. The Judge also considered the finding of the jury contrary to the evidence, but in this case has been content to submit the case to the High Court.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

Orders were received on the 6th, by General Lockhart for the break-up of the Miranzai Expedition. The movement of troops began on the 7th. General Lockhart, with the Head-Quarter Staff, was expected at Hangu on the 7th on his way to Kohat. The 5th Ghurkhas, 3rd Sikhs, and 5th Punjab Infantry arrived at Hangu on the 7th and 8th. Col. Sym, Commanding the 1st Column, left Saugor on the 7th. The troops will be railed from Kushalgarh.

THE VIZAGAPATAM DISTURBANCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

Only fragmentary information has been received as to the disturbances in the Vizagapatam district announced a fortnight ago. Rewards ranging from Rs. 500 downwards have been offered for the information leading to the capture of the ringleaders, who are mentioned by name; one being a political pensioner drawing Rs. 83 per mensem.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Duke of Devonshire left here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 7.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peshawar arrived here this morning from Bombay.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thibet, extra, from Bombay arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Pekin, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Thisbe, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 22.

THE publication of the Manipur dispatches, so unaccountably delayed, has made no appreciable difference in the view previously formed by the public respecting the much-to-be-regretted disaster. The *Spectator*, which went to Press before the official papers were issued, stands almost alone in absolving everyone from blame; but that is a *rôle* the journalistic grandmother is rather fond of playing. Various interpretations are put upon Mr. Quinton's famous words as to the action he proposed to take on arriving at Manipur, but Mrs. Grimwood's striking narrative is generally considered to be corroborated in all essentials, while rightly or wrongly there is a pretty universal disposition to apply to Lord Lansdowne's final dispatch, a well-worn French saying. At the same time it is thought that we are not in a position to pass judgment on the whole affair, though the more eager of the Opposition members are anxious to arraign the Government at the earliest possible moment. The Ministerialists seek to discount the threatened action by pointing out that whatever blame may attach to certain officials in India no responsibility for the events that led to the treacherous murder of Mr. Quinton and his companions can be fixed upon the Home Government. Lord Salisbury, who in his speeches at Glasgow seemed to bestride the narrow world like a Colossus, thought it prudent to abstain from making any comments on what one of the most devoted of his journals styles the "Manipur muddle."

Of politics all that need be said this week is that Lord Salisbury has been rather shocking his friends by his encouragement of the "Home Rule all round" idea, and that the House of Commons or, more strictly speaking, a limited portion of that assembly, has reassembled to continue the wearisome consideration of amendments to the Irish Land Bill.

I understand that Sir C. A. Lawson, of the *Madras Mail*; Mr. Baldwin Latham, M. Inst. C.E., who has returned to England with ideas about the need for improved sanitation in your midst; Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., who is expected to arrive here in a few days from Germany, where he has been received by Ambassadors, Chancellors, and other eminent people; and Mr. B. M. Malabari, who, I am glad to hear, is recovering his health, have within the past few days joined the Indian Committee of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. The *Times* in its issue of Tuesday published a long article based on the programme of the Congress which is now being issued. All or nearly all the Indian Chamber of Commerce have now nominated delegates. The Kurrachee Chamber will be represented by its president, Mr. Beaumont, who is I believe now on his way to England. One of the Chamber, has, I hear, called the attention of the Indian Committee to the great mortality from enteric fever among Europeans in India. There is no fear that the gentlemen, and let us hope ladies, delegated from the East will experience any difficulty in bringing forward subjects of interest. Influenza which is, I regret to say, still with us has attacked the executive officers of the Hygiene Congress as well as other mortals. The Honorary Indian Secretary and one at least of the Assistant Secretaries have been among the sufferers, and now the Honorary Secretary General is on the sick list. When the Royal President contracted this mysterious disease it would have implied a certain amount of unmannerliness if the Secretaries had not followed his example. It is fervently to be wished that the coming conference of hygienists may succeed in telling us what influenza is, how it is caused, and how it may be prevented. If the Congress does these things it will not have assembled in vain. Mr. Ledgard, who has been selected to represent the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, is one of the partners in the Cawnpore firm of Messrs. Cooper, Allen and Co.

It has long been a matter of reproach to us that in regard to postal facilities we are woefully behind some of our neighbours. Unless I am mistaken points could also be given to the authorities of St. Martins le Grand by the Indian Postal Department. The question is engaging the attention of an energetic legislator, Lord Meath, who intends shortly to ask her Majesty's Government whether there is any valid reason why the public telephone, the pneumatic post, and the closed postcard, which, as he will point out have been successfully used on the Continent for some time past, should not be introduced into this country. The thanks of the too patient British public are due to the noble earl, and everyone will wish him success in his crusade against our postal slow coaches. The pneumatic post and the closed postcard would be particularly useful in the Metropolis. It is by no means creditable to us as a nation that in this respect London should be so far behind Paris. We have heard a good deal lately about "Mr. Raikes' Progress." It is about time that Mr. Raikes began to do something besides setting his staff by the ears. If he has not sufficient energy to carry out the much-needed reforms let him make way for a more energetic man.

By the way, Mr. Picton, M.P., the mildest-mannered man who ever championed heterodoxy, has joined the ranks of the Raikes' baiters. In a few days Mr. Picton will ask the Postmaster-General whether he is aware that the limitation of the postal privileges of British soldiers in India to letters prevents their regular receipt of newspapers from home with the news of their native districts, and whether there is any insuperable difficulty in the way of making the postage of a newspaper to a soldier in India at least as cheap as a letter.

A very large and important gathering is expected at Oxford this day week on the occasion of the meeting to be held at the Sheldonian Theatre, in connection with the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India. Special honours are to be paid by the University authorities to the originator of the movement, Lady Dufferin, and the presidential chair will be filled by the Vice-Chancellor. Sir William Hunter, who is interesting himself in the affair, mentions that the Dowager Countess of Mayo, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon (health permitting), Viscount Hardinge, Lord and Lady Lawrence (unless unavoidably prevented), Lord and Lady Reay, representing Bombay, Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, representing the North-Western Provinces, Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison, representing the Punjab, Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley, representing Bengal, Sir Charles and Lady Crosthwaite, representing Burma, and General Sir Donald Stewart will take part in the proceedings or have promised to be present. If the weather is fine a large contingent will go from London.

Headed by Mrs. Besant, who is back from her Transatlantic tour, the entourage of the late Madame Blavatsky have formally and emphatically protested against the attack on the memory of the defunct high-priestess of Theosophy. Those papers which in her lifetime appeared to be favourable to the Theosophists—at any rate not at all unfriendly now that she is dead—are the most damaging of critics. It is a pity that the journals I have alluded to as well as others reserved their strictures on Madame Blavatsky until after she was unable to do any more mischief. People in India will be interested to learn on the authority of a gentleman who writes from the Athenæum Club—what a strange place for a "Theosophist!"—how the deceased lady behaved under the well-known Madras exposure:—"I was present, writes this enthusiastic devotee, at Mrs. Arundell's house in the neighbourhood of Nottinghill in the autumn of 1884, when then and there, Mdme. Blavatsky amazed a houseful of us by the perfect calm with which she received the Coulomb broadside." Mr. Gilbert Elliot, in his extraordinary letter to an evening paper, adds:—"She went to India afterwards, Sir; and if you and your tribe were packed off there, and kept there for ever and a day, people who have lived there might very well expect to have still to laugh at the wonderful statements they read whenever the Great British Press condescends to notice anything Indian. Poor Mdme. Blavatsky was a mystic. But you can give her sixty in a hundred at the good old newspaper game of getting hold of the wrong end of the stick." Mr. Elliot is quite mistaken. Those who have lived in India or the vast majority of such persons think that for once the "Great British Press" has got hold of the right end of the stick. They only regret that it did not get hold of it before so many feather-headed people were allowed without warning to ally themselves to the Blavatsky fraternity. From the interesting book, published this week, by the mother of the late Lawrence Oliphant, we ascertain what that gentleman thought of the new school. Writing to Miss Hamilton, a relative of his own, he says:—"You are not the only one of my friends who has been fascinated by esoteric Buddhism, indeed one of them is going out to India to become a Mahatma himself if he can. When the Theosophical Society was first founded by Madame Blavatksy and Colonel Olcott, both of whom I know, and others I was asked to become a member of it, but I had reasons at the time which I have since found to be sound which prevented me from identifying myself with it in any way. I believe the whole thing to be a delusion and a snare." When a man like Lawrence Oliphant, who would naturally regard the Theosophical Society with as friendly an eye as possible, calls the whole thing a delusion and snare, others not of his way of thinking in religious matters may be excused if they describe this singular *fin de siècle* movement by an expressive monosyllable.

The long rambling letter, written to the *Times*, by Sir Joseph Pease has served one good purpose. It has enabled Mr. Maclean to expose the disingenuousness of the anti-opium party in making so much of Mr. W. H. Smith's unfortunate statements in the recent debate. The leader of the House was reported to have said:—"The course which the Government of India had taken during the last five years was to diminish the area of cultivation in India by 20 per cent. That must be taken as an indication of the policy of the Government in its administration of India, and they were not able to accept a resolution which would put a stop to the production of opium in India at once. If they were to admit anything of the kind, illicit sale and production would be the result. The policy of the Government had been greatly to diminish the cultivation and consumption of the drug in India. That had been their distinct policy during the past five years, and it would be persevered in in future." Subsequently the member for Oldham called Sir John Gorst's attention to some remarks made by Sir David Barbour in his Budget Statement for 1891-92. Said the Financial Member of Council:—"The opium revenue has, no doubt, fallen largely, and at this moment there are no strong indications of a recovery. On the other hand, the fall up to date has already been discounted and provision made to meet the consequent loss of revenue. As the fall has been so great, we may fairly hope that, for the present, we have seen the worst." The Under-Secretary of State admitted that Sir David Barbour's words accurately represented the policy of the Government of India. Sir Joseph Pease could scarcely have been unacquainted with Sir John Gorst's admissions. Assuming, as one is bound to do that Sir Joseph Pease deliberately ignored the authoritative repudiation of Mr. W. H. Smith's misleading declaration, we may ask what becomes of that morality of which the hon. baronet and his friends are so fond of talking? Your late Surgeon-General, Sir William Moore, has again boldly come forward to defend the poppy from the aspersions cast upon it by fanatics. "The use of opium," he maintains as stoutly as ever, "is not one-hundredth part so deleterious as has been stated." He goes on to say that in numerous circumstances and conditions of life it is positively beneficial. "There is no more reason why this crusade should be undertaken against opium than there is for endeavouring to stop the use of beer, and not so much as there is for endeavouring to stop the use of gin. Because a minority of those taking opium injure themselves thereby, is no reason why all should be prevented using it. First, let it be decided as to the extent of the evil from opium, which, when critically examined, becomes very shadowy." Where is Mr. Samuel Smith? A letter to the *Times* expressing views similar to those he unfolded to me in a conversation of which I sent you the substance a few weeks ago would not be uninteresting.

The last *Sunday Sun*, which shone more brightly than on its first appearance, contains some remarks about India that have, coming from such a source, naturally attracted considerable attention. "There are," says Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper, "two forms of dealing with the Indians. One we may describe as the bagman method; the other is the method of the dutiful and reflecting and self-respecting politicians. By the bagman method we mean the style of those travelling tourists who, because they have spent a few weeks of a vacation in India, consider themselves entitled to declaim and decide some of the most complicated and portentous problems of race, creed, and warring millions. This type of traveller—he is usually, we regret to say a Liberal—thinks it necessary always to denounce our officials in India. It is an odious as well as foolish and shallow policy. The edifice of British law and British Empire in India ought to be touched with solicitude and apprehension." The writer goes on to exclaim: "Let no man, barring a fool—and no man but a fool or a bagman would dare to—touch so beneficent and so splendid, but at the same time so delicate, an organization, except with the fear and trembling with which all men of foresight and calculation always approach the great problems of human government." Do Messrs. Caine and Schwann indulge in the luxury of reading the *Sunday Sun*? Friends of those gentlemen say that Mr. T. P. O'Connor is not on the most friendly terms with Mr. Schwann, who was, and I believe still is, one of the proprietors of the *Star*—or Mr. Caine, who has been heard to use expressions about a certain Irish politician, compared with which "bagman" is quite polite. Whether the writer of the article in the *Sunday Sun* was actuated by personal feelings, I neither know nor care, but the sentiments he expresses are those of many men belonging to the Nationalist Party. Apart from Mr. Michael Davitt, who is not in the House, I could hardly name one Irishman of weight in politics who sincerely supports the extreme demands of the Congress party.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co. received the following telegram from their Karwar agents, dated Saturday last:—

Monsoon burst here to-day.

Yesterday the sea had assumed the usual monsoon conditions. Heavy showers of rain fell last night and the monsoon may be considered practically upon us.

THE WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report in to-day's issue of the proceedings of yesterday's meeting of the Goud Saraswut Brahmin community I find it reported that "Mr. Baburao having refused to put any resolution before the meeting great confusion prevailed, &c." I must, however, say that this statement is inaccurate. The confusion prevailed not through Mr. Baburao's refusal to put any resolution before the meeting, but through Mr. Bhandare's repeated disregard of the chairman's ruling that he was out of order. The chairman, after Mr. Bhandare's refusal to bring forward any amendment to Mr. Baburao's proposition, was about to put it to vote when the reform party, seeing that the chairman overruled Mr. Bhandare, their spokesman, in the reading the notice of the meeting over again, created a disturbance, amidst which one of them had recourse to assault on the person of the chairman by a weapon which I blush to name. The gentlemen assembled who previous to this shameful scene seemed to sympathise with the reform party left in disgust the place of the meeting along with the chairman.—Yours, &c.,

A SARASWAT GOUD BRAHMIN.

THE number of visitors to Srinagar is unusually small this year, which tells heavily on a large section of Kashmiris who reap their yearly harvest from the European visitors and tourists.

AFTER a flying visit to Brindisi the Grand Dukes Alexander and Sergius arrived, on board their yacht the Tamara, at Odessa on the 12th of May, thus bringing their six months of Eastern travel to a close. The Grand Dukes are sons of the Grand Duchess Olga Feodorona, who died in April at Kharkov.

THE SHENVI BRAHMINS AND WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

(FROM A HINDU CORRESPONDENT.)

LAST Sunday will be known as a red-letter day in the history of the Shenvi Brahmins. The meeting, which was announced to be held on that day, came off, and ended in the utter confusion of the requisitionist and his party. Young blood gathered itself around the banner of reform, unfurled by Mr. Sadanand Bhandare, and fought bravely—as you urged it to fight—under his lead. Mr. Bhandare deserves the thanks of the whole reform party in this country for the wonderfully bold and effective stand he made in that meeting against the wanton attacks of blind bigotry. Before excommunicating the families concerned in the recent re-marriage, the meeting must, he submitted, inflict that punishment on some of those who were in the present instance clamouring for excommunication. Two of the trustees of the temple, he said, were Freemasons. The secretary of the temple committee was a member of the Medical Union, and dined openly with Parsees and others. Why not excommunicate these first? Further, he had with him, he added, the opinion of Mr. Justice Telang in black and white to the effect that he would have no objection, on any day on which his health permitted it, to dine openly with any one who had performed a re-marriage. Why not excommunicate *him* then? Again, several of his castemen present there enjoyed themselves at a marriage feast the other day at the house of one who was known, long before the day of the feast, to have been one of those that dined with Dr. Bhandarkar at Khandalla on the occasion of his daughter's marriage. Why not excommunicate all those, he asked. He would go on, he added, pointing out cases after cases in which, according to the ruling of the Shastras, excommunication would be compulsory, and he dared say that not even a fourth part of the whole caste would in that way escape the punishment. This was quite a *coup de main*, and it nonplussed the requisitionist and his party. They soon gathered their wits, however, and suddenly shifting their position tried a manœuvre. The meeting, they said, was not called for excommunicating anybody. The object of the meeting was simply to make a reference to the *Swami*, the spiritual head of the caste, in regard to the recent re-marriage and to see what view he takes of the matter. It was not difficult for the reformers to see through this trick. Mr. Bhandare protested that the *Swami* had no right to interfere in social matters, that he had no authority to invade the personal freedom of thought and action of any one in his community, and that the question of excommunication could not be sent to him for decision, but should be settled then and there. Mr. Bhandare's refusal to give his conscience in the keeping of an ignorant Popeling was received with enthusiastic acclamations. The president and the requisitionist, finding that they were having a hot time of it, wound up their business and made for home. The reformers dispersed soon after, flinging their caps in the air, waving their handkerchiefs and shouting *Io Pæan* on this crushing defeat of ignorance and bigotry. Thus ended the meeting, and the end means a great deal. Ten years ago it would not have been possible for any man in the community to openly dispute the right of the *Swami* to deal with cases like the one in question. Times have verily changed. Old men and old women of the Shenvi Brahmin community must certainly have been wonderstruck to hear that the right of their religious *Guru* to dispose of such matters is questioned by the younger generation. Thirty years of liberal education have succeeded, at least in this community, in liberating reason from the fetters of priestly authority, and in creating a large and powerful force of active reformers. The question now is, what are the reformers going to do next? It is certain the president and the requisitionist of that meeting will draft a letter to the *Swami*, secure a number of signatures to it, and send it on to him for consideration. And it is equally certain that the *Swami* wlll issue an edict excommunicating the parties concerned. Will the reformers remain silent? I hope not. Now that they have had a good day of successful fight, it is necessary, I think, that they should make a straight march on in the direction of practical reform and take a bold step at it. They had better organise themselves into a powerful wing, and deny, in a public meeting of their own, the right of the *Swami* to interfere in matters of this nature. Next, it will be necessary for them, if they are earnest in the cause they profess, to dine openly, one and all, with the families of the married couple. Let orthodox Shenvi Brahmins after this try and excommunicate all of them. It is certain that their attempts, with their hearts, will fail. Things will go on in the way they have been, without a single Brahmin losing his caste, and the cause of reform will have made a considerable advance.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with considerable pain the letter in to-day's issue about the dissensions in the Y. M. C. Association. It appears to me that Government made a great mistake in handing over such a magnificent site to such a sectarian body as the Y. M. C. Institute is. The ground on which the building stand being public ground, and the pavilion standing thereon having been built with money recovered from all sections of the community, the managers of that institution are not at liberty, I submit, to make such rules as shut out all Christian denominations save Dissenters. If the committee of the Y. M. C. Association persists in carrying out its proposals I trust there will be vigorous opposition to it, and that, if necessary, a public meeting of the European residents of Bombay will be called to protest against the foolish and fanatical proceedings of that committee. The grounds in the occupation of the Association, if it were in the hands of a non-sectarian association might be made a very pleasant resort for that large body of respectable Europeans, who are at present without a gymkhana house, and whose cricket and physical energies are frittered away in a hundred and odd small clubs. The present hapless condition of the European population of Bombay, I mean those who are settled here, in social matters is due to there being no recognised leaders among them. Those who might and should occupy such honourable positions are ashamed to be recognized as Anglo-Indian with Indian connections and an Indian home.—Yours, &c.,

June 3. JUNIUS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter in your issue of to-day, from "an Associate of the Y. M. C. A.," should not escape the attention of those who have it within their power to remedy the state of affairs alluded to. The tennis-courts, and other facilities, for healthy recreative enjoyment, certainly should not be under the control of such a puritanical sect. We can well imagine the yell of derisive glee if such an absurd proposal as to the possibility of getting one's tennis should be relegated to those periods of "after communion," at any other gymkhana, or athletic association, not dominated by pre-historic churchmen. We all know how energetically the provisions of the Education Act of 1870 were attempted to be nullified, and even destroyed by narrow-minded clerics: and this attempt to set up a "Little Bethel," and to deny young men a healthy form of enjoyment—except after communion—is on a par with such old world ideas. In Charles II. reign, there was a statute attempting to force all to appear in church once every Sunday. Medical and other testimony is strongly in favor of exercise and athletic enjoyment in moderation, and the attempt of a sect—which I term bigoted—to deny to young men in Bombay the utmost facilities for obtaining it should be met with the determined opposition of the better educated, and Government should certainly have its attention called to the restrictions sought to be imposed upon young men by these narrow-minded individuals.—Yours, &c.,

MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO.

Bombay, June 8.

THE dissatisfaction that is felt in Belgium with the slowness of the procedure towards the revision of the Constitution is increasing, the Brussels correspondent of the *Times* says. The losses by the strikes are enormous. The workmen's federations at Brussels and Liege have resolved to support the strike and prepare for a general strike. The Progressist Party has sent petitions to the King and the Chambers to put an end to the strike by decreeing the revision. The metallurgists in the Charleroi district have gone on strike.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE first meeting of the Corporation for the month of June was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Office, the president, Mr. George Cotton, being in the chair. There were also present:—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Barjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar; Dr. Thomas Blaney; Messrs. Byramjee Nasserwanjee Servai, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Darashaw Ratanjee Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulj ee Wacha, Dosabhai Framjee, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Mr. Jagmohandas Vandrawandas; Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart.; Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff; Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconochie; Messrs. Manekjee Behramjee Dadabhai, Maneksha J. Taleyarkhan; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether; Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Naorojee Beiramjee Santock, S. A. Nathan, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rastamjee Nasarvanjee Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas; Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas; and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE SITE FOR LORD REAY'S STATUE.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee moved "that, in accordance with letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 1888, dated 1st instant, the Municipal Commissioner be authorized, under section 57(2)(b) of the Municipal Act, to serve on the committee appointed by Government for the selection of a site for the statue of the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E."

The mover said that the appointment of the Commissioner was an actual necessity, and Government thought he would be a most useful member. He had no doubt that already Mr. Acworth had thought of some suitable site for the erection of the statue of that distinguished ruler.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presumed that whatever action might be taken by the Committee in the matter and supported by the Municipal Commissioner, it would not be binding on the Corporation. It appeared to him that that point ought to be cleared up.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that he expected Government were quite as much alive as Mr. Murzban to the distinction between the Commissioner and the Corporation. He apprehended that he had been simply selected to serve on the Committee partly because of his executive knowledge regarding sites in the city, and partly out of compliment to any taste he might possess in such matters.

Dr. Blaney supported Khan Bahadur Murzban and said that it was necessary to have the point raised cleared up. His reason for asking that that should be done was because he remembered that on one occasion they had to pay a sum of Rs. 23,000 because the words "Municipal Commissioner" were placed under the name of a gentleman who had served on a committee appointed with reference to the building of a rotunda in the Victoria Gardens.

The motion was adopted.

LEAVE TO MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

Communications were received from Mr. J. P Watson and Mr. G. W. Roughton, asking the approval of the Corporation, under the terms of section 17(b) of the Municipal Act, to those two gentlemen being absent from meetings for periods which may extend to six months and four months respectively.

Mr. K. M. Shroff proposed that the leave should be given.

Mr. Mulji B. Bharbhya seconded.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he was sorry to observe that the practice of keeping seats cool for absent members was too frequent, and was a great drain on the Corporation. More discrimination ought to be exercised in such matters, and if a member was absent more than three months he should retire. In the case of distinguished members, however, such as Sir Henry Morland or Col. Merewether, they might grant such applications, but in regard to members like Mr. Watson, who did not take a particularly active interest in the business of the Corporation, and Mr. Roughton, who only sometimes attended, discrimination should be used, and if the Corporation was true to itself they would protest against that sort of thing.

Mr. Duxbury said that considering the expense of continually changing their members, and the fact that their number was over seventy, some indulgence should be given to gentlemen who found it necessary to proceed home occasionally.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee observed that Mr. Roughton had been a most useful member, and had worked assiduously on several committees.

The motion was adopted, Mr. Wacha being the only one to oppose.

ARCADING THE "GATE OF INDIA."

Letter No. 3987, dated 20th May, 1891, from the Commissioner, was read suggesting, with reference to Corporation's resolution No. 574, dated 13th May 1889, the addition of Apollo Bunder Road to the list of roads in which arcading should be allowed under section 310 of the Act.

Colonel Merewether, in moving that this addition should be made, said that the Corporation two years ago passed a resolution to the effect that arcading was only to be allowed in streets where it had already been done, and such roads as were handed over, and might thereafter be handed over, by the Port Trust. The Apollo Bunder Road was not a road, strictly speaking, which had been handed over by the Port Trust, although the land on one side was given up by the Port Trust and the road on that side constructed by that body. It was the intention of the Trustees to insist on the erection of substantial and good-looking structures on their land, and, amongst other things, it was desirable that the pathways should be arcaded, not only for the convenience of the public, as giving them protection from sun and rain, but also for adding to the appearance of the buildings.

Mr. Duxbury considered that arcading would considerably improve the road, which was the "gate of India."

Dr. Blaney said he had always objected to arcades in an oriental city. Mr. Duxbury had told them where the "gate of India" ought to be, and he trusted he (Mr. Duxbury) would like to see it a clean and sweet place. What happened, he asked, where arcades were erected? They were simply abused. There were no people under the sun so liable to abuse such places and make them anything but places of health, as those of this country. If the Apollo Road was the gate of India, let it be kept clean, so that people landing in India might say, "Well, it is not such a filthy place as we were led to suppose." Let it attest that they in India were a civilised people with civilising influences working in their midst. Mr. Duxbury talked about keeping out the sun as if it were an enemy. But he would remind them that in India and all the world over, the sun was the greatest sanitary blessing God had given to man. He, Dr. Blaney, had ridden half over India without his hat, and it had not killed him. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee: Everybody is not a Dr. Blaney. (Renewed laughter.)

Dr. Blaney, in conclusion, said that with the utmost friendliness towards the Port Trust, he asked them not to disfigure the fine buildings which he knew they intended to put up at the Apollo Bunder, by providing them with arcades, which would only be resorted to by all the loafers of Bombay.

Mr. Kabrajee supported the motion, and added that the Corporation had already committed itself to allowing arcades in wide streets.

The Municipal Commissioner considered the road distinctly one on which arcades should be erected. He believed also that their would shortly be a demand for an arcade on the part of the Ripon Club. His experience of arcades did not confirm what Dr. Blaney had said.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban remarked that the subject of arcades had engaged his attention for a number of years. The construction of arcades was a matter for individual consideration; that is, each road should be considered by itself. He thought that the placing of arcades along the Apollo Road would be an advantage.

The motion was carried by a majority.

THE FALKLAND ROAD OVERBRIDGE.

The Commissioner submitted a letter regarding the construction of the Falkland Road Overbridge, and recommended the Corporation to accept the liability for the purchase of certain land which had to be acquired.

Colonel Merewether moved "that, as recommended by the Commissioner in his memorandum No. 4,240, dated 22nd May, 1891, the President be requested to inform Government, in reply to its resolution, No. 615, P.W. Department (Railway), dated 19th March, 1891, that the Corporation accept the liability for any expenditure entailed by the acquisition of additional land, injury to property, and allied charges, in respect of the construction of the Falkland Road Overbridge; that the President be also requested to move Government to call upon the railway company to provide steps up to the road level of the bridge from the low-level roads on each side at the point nearest the railway."

Dr. Viegas strongly opposed the motion, as it involved a principle. He did not see why they should purchase the land and thus establish a bad precedent.

Mr. Duxbury said, from obvious reasons he had abstained from saying a single word on that subject, although it had been before the Corporation for years. He said they were overreaching themselves when they asked for a bridge 50 feet wide. There was no more necessity for a bridge 50-feet wide than for London

Bridge to be 50 miles wide. They already had the Bellasis Road Bridge, the Grant Road Bridge, the Kennedy Bridge, and the French Bridge, but over all four bridges there was not as much traffic in one year as there was over London Bridge in one hour, and he believed London Bridge was about 120 feet wide. If a bridge was built 30 feet wide, as originally designed, and which the railway company contracted to put up some twenty or thirty years ago, it would meet for years to come the requirements of the district. It would be a piece of extravagance to purchase the land.

Mr. Mulji B. Bharbhya remarked that if the bridge was made 50 feet, it would enable the Tramway Company to extend their lines to Mahaluxmee. A bridge 30 feet wide would be sufficient for ordinary traffic, and if the bridge was going to be made 50 feet, he considered the Tramway Company ought to pay the additional cost of Rs. 21,000 odd.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban said he could not agree with Mr. Duxbury. They were not building for the present day, but for the Bombay of the future. He did not think a bridge of 60 feet would be too much. The traffic in that direction was sure to be heavier when the city extended in the direction of Mahaluxmee.

Mr. K.M. Shroff supported the idea of Mr. Bharbhaya that the Tramway Company should pay the additional expense.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Corporation had already declared in a resolution that the bridge should be fifty feet wide, the roadway to be forty feet wide, with a footpath on either side of five feet in width.

The further discussion of the question was adjourned until Thursday next.

ASSAULT ON EUROPEAN OFFICERS BY VILLAGERS.

On 1st May last, a party of three European officers—Captain Thomas, Lieutenant Westmacott and Lieutenant Hannyngton (Worcester Regiment), went out on a fishing excursion at the river Indrayani, which runs past the tomb of Tukaram Bawa, at the village of Dehu, 20 miles west of the Poona Cantonment. The officers had their servants and horses with them, and lived in tents pitched little distance away from the river in which they proposed fishing. On the morning of the first day of their arrival at the village they freely indulged in their sport without any kind of molestation or hindrance, but on the evening of the second day while they were at the river with their fishing rods, &c., a number of villagers came out to the river and summarily in a high tone told the officers that they would not be allowed to fish in the river at the village. They produced and flourished before the officers a copy of a notice signed by the District Magistrate prohibiting fishing within 50 yards of the river on either side of the temple there. The officers obeyed the notice and asked the Patel of the village to show them the spot beyond which they could fish outside the pale of the District Magistrate's notice. This the Patel refused to do. The villagers behaved very rudely and insolently. They seized the fishing rods in the hands of the officers, they siezed their arms and wrists, pulled them and attempted to force them to go to a fictitious court at the village.

The officers exercised a very wise descretion and generously refrained from making rataliation in self-defence. Seeing no use, in arguing or remonstrating with such people, the officers gave up their fishing rods and returned to their tents. The villagers followed them to the tents and did not leave until they had been given the names of the officers. The officers reported the matter on return to their Commanding officer, who communicated the same to Mr. Reid, Collector and District Magistrate. Three of the villagers, namely, Balcrishna Bajajee, officiating Culcurni (village accountant), Bhagwantrao Damodhar, Maratha Patel, and Mahomed Dadoo, Mulla of the village, were arrested as the principals of the unprovoked and cowardly assault and were put on their trial before Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate. The trial commenced on Wednesday and judgenmt was delivered on Saturday. The accused were convicted under section 352 of the Penal Code of using criminal force and were sentenced: No. 1 Balcrishna Bajajee, the Culcurni, to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default two months' simple imprisonment; No. 2 Bhagwantrao to undergo 15 days' simple imprisonment; and No. 3 Mahomed, *mulla*, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. Addressing the accused No. 1, the Culcurni, the magistrate remarked that he was the principal instigator of the offence and that the two accomplices were influenced in the commission of the dastardly assault which would otherwise have become most serious had the officers taken it into their head to act in self-defence. The magistrate also remarked that the frequency of the assaults on European soldiers and officers by the villagers justified him in dealing as he had done with the accused in the case.—*Deccan Herald.*

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The ordinary annual general meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India was held in the head office of the Society, 53, Meadow Street, Fort, on Saturday evening. Mr. John Walsh, President of the Association, occupied the chair. There was a large number of membere present, all of whom, on the reading of the reports seemed to be much interested in the progress mad, by the Association during the past year. From the annual report it appears that the Association with a view to encourage higher education amongst the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian communities, sanctioned, during the year, three additional scholarships of the value of Rs. 20, Rs. 15, and Rs. 10, respectively, to be paid monthly to the boys or girls who pass the Matriculation Examination in each year with the highest number of marks; and who intend to continue their studies, in some recognised college, in Law, Arts, Science, Medicine, or Engineering. Two of these scholarships for the year 1890 have been duly awarded: one to Master Alfred Casimer and the other to Master Charles Rodrigues, both of whom fulfilled the conditions under which these scholarships are awarded. The third scholarship, for want of an eligible claimant, has not, as yet, been awarded. Exclusive of the Rowland prizes, which are awarded annually to successful Matriculation students, the Association now pays, as stipends and scholarships for educational purposes, no less than Rs. 70 monthly; and there is every reason to hope that this sum may, in the near future, be substantially increased. Another feature of the report was, that the Government of India while prohibiting their servants from joining, or being connected with, "political bodies" have ruled that their servants may belong to, and serve on, the executive of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association and its affiliated branches; the railway authorities have also been pleased to make the same concession. The balance-sheet presented with the report showed that the Association is, financially speaking, sound, for as a result of the year's working the closing cash balance shows a moderate increase on that of last year, while the funds of the Society are invested in Government paper. The motion to adopt the annual report, with the audited statements of accounts, on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously; and after the election of an executive for the current year and a vote of thanks tendered to the president and retiring office-bearers, the proceedings terminated.

A SERIOUS WATER-FAMINE AVERTED.

The city of Indore would have suffered from a serious water-famine, writes our Indore correspondent, had not his Highness Maharaja Holkar anticipated it while passing the Shirpur Water-works three weeks ago. Orders were immediately given for effecting a communication with a large tank situated in the vicinity and the result has been that after a temporary scarcity for four or five days the town has received a copious supply, about five feet deep by a mile-and-a-half square, which it is believed will last for more than a couple of months, even if there be no rain. The advantages of the timely help thus received cannot be overrated in a dry and sultry place like Indore, and the Maharaja has been receiving the blessings of his ryots.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant J. D. A. T. Symonds, 16th Lancers, has been seconded for service as Assistant Inspector of Police in the Straits Settlements.

The following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalion: Major A. S. Chapman and Lieutenant W. F. Smith, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. To 2nd Battalion: Captain A. B. Cole-Hamilton, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenants H. L. Bland and H. L. S. MacLean; Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Noyes and Lieutenant G. F. Gardiner, West Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Barrow, D. S. O., Scottish Rifles, remains at home on sick leave till 5th July next.

Lieutenant C. L. Peacocke has resigned his probationary appointment in the 5th Bombay Infantry and has been posted to No. 11 Battery Southern Division, Royal Artillery, pending further orders.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In connection with the plans for Colonial defence the War Office have for some time past had under consideration the question of raising a regiment in India to be stationed in Hongkong. The strength proposed is 1,013 of all ranks, with officers selected from the Indian Staff Corps. The Government of India have sent home all the necessary information regarding recruiting, terms of enlistment, pay, allowances and the like. The regiment will probably be composed of Punjabi Mahomedans. Orders may be expected to issue shortly in England regarding its formation.

The number of dispensaries in Upper Burma was increased in 1890 by two. The opening of three more at Yenangyoung, Haka, and Fort White has been sanctioned. The Lashio dispensary does not appear to have been much used by the natives although the neighbouring Sawbwas subscribed Rs. 1,500 towards building it. The contrast between Lashio and Fort Stedman in this respect is very marked. At Lashio 1,550 patients were treated and 2,828 at Fort Stedman.

The South Indian Export Company, Limited, (Madras) is registered with a capital of £20,000 in £1 shares. The stated object is to carry on generally the business of merchants, importers, exporters, &c. It is provided that there shall not be less than three nor more than six Directors. The first are C. R. P. de Clermont, J. F. Donner, H. P. Donner, and R. C. Donner. The qualification is not specified, and the remuneration is left to be determined in general meeting.

One effect of the Czarewitch's visit to Siberia has been to bring out in strong relief the growing power of Russia in the East. In a somewhat alarmist tone, a Hongkong contemporary draws attention to the fact that Russia maintains a garrison of some 12,000 men at Vladivostock, and that her squadron in the Pacific is constantly being strengthened. The existing garrison of Hongkong would not suffice, it is said, to man the batteries in the event of attack, and there could be no men available to prevent an enemy from landing on the southern coast of the island.

Mr. Marvin's theory of the sea of oil underlying Burma has not, so far, proved to be correct. The latest news from Yenangyoung is to the effect that the first bore made by Sir Lepel Griffin's syndicate is down 1,011 feet, and no oil has been met with. It has now been decided to stop work at this spot and try another locality.

As it is understood that Captain H. A. Street, I.M., Presidency Port Officer, Madras, now on furlough, will devote a portion of his leave in visiting the principal light-houses in England and inspecting their machinery, the local Government has requested the Secretary of State to afford that officer every facility in his doing so.

Intelligence has been received by Government of a serious outbreak at Kistnathevipettah, in the Vizagapatam District, which took place last week. It appears that the local police station has been looted and razed to the ground, and three police constables have been killed. The District Magistrate and Colonel Chrystie, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, have proceeded to the scene of the disturbance, which, it is believed, was the result of ill-feeling between the police and the Sauras or Gadabas, neighbouring hill tribes. Further particulars will no doubt be received within the next few days, but communication between Vizagapatam and the hill taluks is slow.

Jail dairies are now established, or in course of being established, in all central and district jails throughout Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor announces a reward of annual prizes to the three jailors who do best in the management of these institutions. The maintenance of a dairy to provide milk for sick prisoners is, as the Report observes, a reform well worth the money.

The *London Gazette* of the 19th inst. contains the general order and despatches relating to the operations of the Zhob Field Force against the Kuddersais and others, which appeared in the *Gazette of India* on the 7th March last.

It is stated that the increased value of the rouble and the increased price of provisions in Russia have seriously reduced the incomes of British consuls and other officials residing in that country. Sir James Fergusson will be pressed to state whether the Foreign Office can hold out any hopes of being able to remedy the grievances complained of.

The following are among the recent Parliamentary Papers:—(1) Nos. 1 and 2, correspondence relating to Manipur, extending from Feb. 19, 1891, to the 11th inst., with an appendix on the previous misconduct of the Senaputty of Manipur. (2) Return of further correspondence relating to the amendment of the Indian Factory Act of 1881 by the Indian Factory Act XI. of 1891 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 120 of Session 1891), moved for by Sir George Campbell. In the series of telegrams, extending down to the 9th March last, we note the unusual pressure brought to bear upon the Viceroy by the Cabinet at home, in order to expedite the passing of the recent factory legislation. "Resolutions of the Berlin Conference have great weight with Her Majesty's Government and attract increasing attention." This appears to be the key to the position taken up by Lord Cross as the mouthpiece of the Cabinet.

The House, when it adjourned, had been in committee on the Land Purchase Bill twenty-two days. Considering that the bill embodies only the proposal to advance a sum of money to assist tenants in Ireland to purchase their holdings—the principle of which has already been accepted by all parties in the House—the time occupied by the bill has been unprecedented. It is estimated that in committee on the bill Mr. Sexton has made considerably over three hundred speeches.

South African coal is now competing with Assam coal in Colombo. It may be predicted that in course of time Bengal and South African coal will be the only coal imported, as a matter of trade, into the Ceylon capital. It will hardly pay to bring the Welsh coal all the way from Cardiff to Colombo.

Miss Mabel Goddard, who has given ten years to studying the relations between industry and matrimony, affirms that the proportion of marriages is greater among trained nurses than any of her class of women workers.

A syce charged his master, Mr. C Fordyce, in the Calcutta Police Court, on Wednesday, with assault. Mr. Fordyce denied the charge, and said the man had been most insolent to Mrs. Fordyce as well as to himself, and he intended chastising him, but he ran away. After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate dismissed the case, characterising it as false, and fined the complainant Rs. 10 for making a false charge, which he awarded to Mr. Fordyce as compensation. Mr. Fordyce asked that the amount might be placed in the poor-box.

Trans-frontier news has it, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that the Amir is again suffering severely from "pains in the foot." This would seem to indicate a return of gout: but the report adds that it is stated that the foot has been pronounced incurable. The administration is, it is stated, meanwhile carried on by his principal officers. Another account says that the Amir is safe and sound in Kabul, but adds that his sons administer the State affairs. It would seem, therefore, that there is, or has been, something wrong with the Amir's health.

Captain Donal Macintyre, whose name came prominently to notice lately in connection with the Manipur disaster, is a son of Lieutenant-General John Macintyre, and a brother of the Scottish *prima donna*. The Macintyres are a family of soldiers. General Macintyre is an artillery officer, who served with distinction with the Ottoman Army in the Crimea and Asia Minor, and commanded a mountain battery in the China campaign of 1860. A brother of his, Major-General D. Macintyre, wears the Victoria Cross for distinguished gallantry in the Looshai Expedition of 1871-72.

One of the most interesting statements in the Punjab Chemical Examiner's report which we recently noticed is unfortunately incomplete. Twenty only of the thirty-one districts of the province have reported to the Chemical Examiner the results of judicial enquiries in which his evidence had been produced. Out of the 600 cases referred from those 20 districts, 98 convictions were obtained, which was 16 per cent. This does not seem a striking result of all the labour and expense of forwarding, examining and reporting on articles and cases; but the information is necessarily incomplete, and until measures can be devised for compelling all districts to send in reports on this point, this statement, otherwise interesting, loses much of its value in gauging the utility of chemical analyses in connection with judicial investigations.

A wealthy resident in Chicago has in apparent seriousness submitted a plan to the World's Fair Commissioners to buy the Coliseum in Rome and bring it in sections to Chicago, to be exhibited in connection with the World's Fair. He says he is backed by a syndicate representing 200 million dollars. The cost he estimates at 40 million dollars.

A New York despatch, dated May 13, says:—Over 4,000 acres of valuable timber land are now on fire within a radius of seven miles from Huntington, Pennsylvania, and in the more remote parts of the same country the woodland is being destroyed to an alarming extent. The fires in the mountains are altogether beyond human control, and nothing but a heavy rainfall will extinguish them.

Pessimism pure and simple, writes a home paper, is according to the latest letter from Dr. Pentecost, the accepted philosophy of the resident European element in India with respect to the work of converting the heathen to Christ. On his voyage out he met a large company of Europeans returning from their vacations, and there was scarcely an exception among the men who did not entirely discredit any hope of the final triumph of Christ in India. But not one of them had ever visited a mission station or lent a hand to missionaries, though many of them were professed Christians. Dr. Pentecost adds that there was a general habit of praising the Roman Catholics and denouncing all Protestant missionaries as mercenary.

In order to realise 4,000f. on an insurance policy two men—Cournon, a farmer, and Arnisson a shady business-man—concerted together in order to commit a dastardly crime near Marseilles recently. Cournon hired a robust but weak-minded girl, named Anna Faure, as a domestic servant, and obtained a policy on her life. She was represented to the insurance company as a person of respectable connections, but living under the care of Arnisson. The other day Cournon and his mistress went to the police commissary of the district, and stated that on their return home from market they found the dead body of their *bonne* in a little pond in their garden. The official at first believed this version of the affair, but, hearing about the insurance policy, he had the servant's body examined, and found that the neck bore traces of a deep cut inflicted by some sharp instrument. Cournon and Arnisson having been arrested, at first denied but afterwards admitted their guilt, one throwing all the blame on the other.

On Mount Ida, in Crete, some peasants have found fragments of bronze votive shields, lamps, and archaic *figurini*, similar to those discovered at the shrine of Zeus a few years ago. It would appear that there are other grottoes in the mountain, now being searched in a disorderly fashion by the shepherds and peasants, which also contain votive offerings. Other unauthorized diggings are now going on at Arvi, identified by Pashley as the site of the temple of Jupiter Arbius, where, according to Spratt, was found "the elaborately sculptured sarcophagus presented by Admiral Sir P. Malcolm to the Cambridge Museum, and figured in the first volume of Pashley's work."

It is expected, by the best authorities at Havanah, that the present tobacco crop will even surpass that of ten years ago in quality and quantity. It promises, moreover, to "cure" early enough to enable it to be sampled by June or July. The inferior harvests of the last nine years—with the exception of 1888, which was a comparatively good one—had all been late in arriving. For instance, that of 1890, inspite of the most careful treatment, could not be got to "cure" fit for smoking until last January. The crop is roughly estimated at a quarter of a million bales, each of 100lb. weight, of which, previous to the passage of the McKinley Tariff Act, one half would have been required for the United States; but whether the Americans will now take as much is an open question, considering the high prices which the new Vegas are fetching at Havannah.

The Lahore paper learns from Kabul that most unusual weather and floods prevailed there last month. There was a heavy downpour of rain on the 12th May which lasted from night to morning. The Kabul and Logurd rivers rose rapidly, and a flood threatened the city for a time. Both sides of the banks of the rivers were flooded to a considerable distance, doing great mischief to the mud-houses situated on them. The small but pucka-built bridge at Shevakee was entirely swept away by the torrent, and trunks of trees and pillars and beams of houses were seen whirled along on it. These appeared to have been brought from a distance, and no doubt considerable damage was done higher up the river. Three days later the waters of the Kabul river were quite covered with dead locusts for a distance of several hundred yards. Notwithstanding, immense flocks of the pests are every now and then seen in Kabul.

An old Californian says he can readily recollect when Mark Twain was on the San Francisco *Morning Call*, and with frequently insufficient money to buy his dinner. He was standing disconsolate one day at a corner of Montgomery street with a cigar-box under his arm. An acquaintance who saw him asked what he was about. "I am moving," said the humourist, "and carrying with me all my worldly goods." He opened the box and displayed his entire wardrobe—an old clay pipe, a paper collar, and a well-worn necktie. He is now worth about a million dollars.

In the speech the German Emperor delivered recently at Dusseldorf he was reported to have said:—"There is only one master in this country and I am he." With regard to the circumstances that led to his Majesty employing this phrase, the rumour is current on the Rhine that a number of large manufacturers there had presented the Emperor with a poem, in which the wish was expressed that he might be reconciled with Prince Bismark, and place him again at the head of the Government.

A member of the Hungarian Parliament has committed suicide in Paris by blowing out his brains. His body was found floating on the surface of the Seine, near Courbevoie, and on being taken to the Morgue was identified by the correspondent of the *Pester-Lloyd*. The deceased gentleman was the Deputy Bela de Grunenwald, whose disappearance had caused great anxiety to his friends during the past few months. He had become for some time before his death very depressed and despondent, owing to a malady of the throat. He wrote to Count Albert Apponyi from Mentone, stating that he was about to undergo an operation, but since then nobody had heard from him. The deceased was fifty-five years of age, and had sat since 1871 in Parliament.

"Barge Day" on the Tyne, or the custom of surveying the river Tyne boundaries, was celebrated this year with all the ancient quaint formalities. One of these is the Mayor's privilege, after proclamation made at Hedwin stream, of kissing the girl whom he thinks the prettiest of those present. This year there were a number of maidens present and after some pleasant banter his worship got upon the stone marking the boundary and invited "all the young ladies that wished to be kissed to step forward." This meeting with no response, the Mayor made a tour of selection. Finally his choice fell upon a modest looking damsel in the background. Everybody agreed that the Mayor's taste was excellent, and, as he conducted her to the place of honour there was a cheer of congratulation from all assembled.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22nd MAY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa, Captain C. F. Preston, with the overland mails of the 22nd ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Mr Kelly	Revd and Mrs Brittain
Lieut Codrington	Capt Reid
Maj the Hon Bertie	Mrs Creagh
Mr Kozhevar	Mrs Coward

From Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs Sewell	Mr H E C Lucas
Mr H E W James	Mr St John Leeds
Dr and Mrs Macdonald	Mr H Moine
Mr W E Montgomerie	Lieut V R Pigott
Mr L J Prickett	

THE WEEK'S MAIL NEWS.

London, May 22.

The Court.

The Queen left Windsor yesterday for Scotland. Her Majesty stopped *en route* at Derby for several hours and laid the foundation-stone of a new county infirmary, afterwards proceeding on her journey northwards.

In consequence of his recent indisposition, the Prince of Wales was unable to fulfil his engagement to visit Great Yarmouth yesterday, but the Duke of Clarence and Avondale officiated yesterday at the opening of a bazaar for church restoration, and in the evening was present at a ball given by the officers of the Prince of Wales's Own Volunteers.

The Duchess of Fife was delivered of a daughter on Monday last. The Duchess and her infant daughter are progressing favourably.

The Duke of Connaught, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levee at St. James's Palace on Friday last. In the evening the Duke presided at the annual dinner of the North-eastern Hospital for Children.

Parliamentary.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the Irish Land Purchase Bill was again considered in committee, and the 18th and 19th clauses were discussed at great length. Mr. A. J. Balfour moved to report progress, as there was no prospect of concluding the committee, and he said the bill would be taken again on the following Thursday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved the adjournment of the House until Thursday, whereupon Mr. Sexton, ridiculing a three days' holiday, moved to adjourn only until Monday, but the original motion was carried by 100 against 38. Last night the House resumed its sittings. The Committee on the Irish Land Purchase Bill was resumed. Mr. A. J. Balfour moved a new clause essentially restricting the advances to tenants under £30 rating. The clause was approved by Mr. Parnell. But was opposed by Mr. T. Healy, and also by Lord Lymington and the Ulster member. The discussion extended over some hours, and in the end the clause was read a second time by 111 against 26. Sundry amendments to the clause were then discussed, and occupied the remainder of the sitting.

Lord Edward Cavendish, third son of the Duke of Devonshire and M. P. for West Derbyshire, died on Monday from pneumonia, following an attack of influenza.

Mr. Gladstone is recovering, and was able on Tuesday to dine with his family. Of the members of the Government who have been attacked by the epidemic, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Sir J. Fergusson, Lord G. Hamilton, and Lord Knutsford have improved, but, except the first-named, all are unable yet to quit London.

General.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Wednesday received the freedom of the city of Glasgow, and in acknowledging the honour, he confined his remarks almost entirely to foreign and colonial questions. At a subsequent luncheon the Premier referred to Parliamentary subjects, but in a non-party sense.

The Duke of Fife on Wednesday presided at the annual meeting of the Aborigines Protection Society, and assured his audience that the British South Africa Company, with which he is connected, will strive to act justly towards the natives and to ameliorate their condition.

Mr. Edwin Long, the distinguished Royal Academician, died on Friday last from pneumonia, consequent on an attack of influenza.

Sir Patrick Colquhoun, the eminent jurist, also died on Monday from a similar cause.

The vacant Archbishopric of York has been conferred upon Dr. Maclagan, Bishop of Lichfield.

The General Assemblies of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland were opened yesterday in Edinburgh, and the High Commissioner held a levee on the occasion.

Heavy hailstorms, accompanied by thunder and lightning, burst over many parts of the country on Friday last, and much damage was done to the blossoming fruit trees. At Methley, Yorkshire, the lightning struck a publichouse, and one man sitting in the bar was killed, another being much hurt. On Saturday, and again on Sunday, there were heavy rain and hailstorms in the south, while in Wales and North Scotland the mountains were covered with snow.

The Whitsuntide holiday in London on Monday was spoilt by incessant rain during the whole day, with extremely low temperature. The traffic on the railways was far below the average on former occasions.

Mrs. Duncan, the lady who was found fearfully injured near Bettws-y-Coed, still lies in a dangerous state, but has partially recovered consciousness. Her husband is in custody, and the Public Prosecutor will conduct the inquiry into the case. The United States Minister has also instructed counsel to watch the case.

A young man named Alfred Turner, who had been convicted of the murder of his sweetheart at Oldham, was executed on Tuesday in Manchester Gaol.

The annual Convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain was held on Saturday at Newcastle-on-Tyne. A resolution was passed declaring the impossibility of Mr. Parnell's further retention of the Irish leadership, and declaring the adhesion of the League to the Irish National Federation and to Mr. J. M'Carthy as leader of the party.

An explosion occurred last week in a coal pit near Ashton, whereby a number of men were injured; one, it is feared, fatally so.

Ireland.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt of £35 10s. was announced, and also grants to evicted tenants of £37.

At a meeting of the National Federation in Dublin on Wednesday, Mr. T. Healy, M.P., who presided, declared that at the general election Mr. Parnell's followers would be almost annihilated.

Colonial.

It is fully expected that the Newfoundland Legislature will adopt the required measures to preclude the necessity of proceeding with the Home Government Bill in the House of Commons.

The Australian Parliament have assembled this week, but the prospects of indentical proposals for Federation are not promising.

Foreign.

Great excitement and some rioting have occurred in Belgrade, the Regents having decided to carry out the expulsion of Queen Natalie. She refusing to leave voluntarily, officers were sent to convey her to the railway station, but a crowd collected and brought her back to her residence, which they guarded during the night. On Tuesday, however, the Government took stronger measures, and the Queen was sent off by rail to the Hungarian frontier. During the rioting several lives were lost.

Mutual suspicion of intended attacks prevails in Bulgaria and Servia, and the military movements on the frontier are of a nature to inspire apprehensions of an outbreak.

The ill-treatment of Jews in the Ionian Islands has been checked by large additions to the troops in Corfu and Zante, but occasional outrages are still occurring.

Notwithstanding some official reports to the contrary, it is asserted that the expulsion of Jews from the principal towns of Russia is being continued with relentless severity.

It is confidently asserted that the Czar of Russia has consented to the betrothal of his eldest son, the Cesarewitch, to Princess Helen, a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro.

The draft agreement for an Anglo-Portuguese Convention in relation to the African difficulty will have to be presented and agreed to by the Cortes before Lord Salisbury will append his signature to the final document. A Ministerial crisis in Lisbon, which has existed for nearly a week, has prevented any progress being made with the arrangement. Another attempt to form a new Cabinet failed yesterday, and general de Souza, the late Premier, has been called upon by the King to reconstitute the Ministry.

Obituary of the Week.—Gen. F. P. Layard, Ben. S.C.; Gen. John Wilson, Mad. S.C.; Maj-Gen. G. P. Eaton, R.A, (Mad) Ret.; Lieut.-Col. A. C. Pears, Mad., Ret.; the Rev. H. Deane, Chaplain, Mad. Rt.; Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P.; Sir Patrick Colquhoun; Bishop French; M. Bratiano; Capt. A. Kingscote, R.N.; Capt. F. Warren, R.N.; Mr. Edwin Long, R.A.; Mr. Thomas Collier, R.I.; Canon Hussey; Mr. Henry Sampson; Sir Robert Fowler, M.P.; Lady Duffus Hardy; Mrs. Clifford Lloyd.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The following correspondence on the opium question appears in the *Times* to hand by yesterday's mail:—

Sir.—My attention has been repeatedly called by those interested in the opium question to an article which appeared in *The Times* on the 5th inst., headed 'Indian Affairs." In deference to the wishes of my correspondents I beg for some of your valuable space whilst, in some measure at any rate, I endeavour to meet your challenge, "that Parliament has a right to insist that the anti-opium party shall plainly play out its hand."

The article in question is written almost entirely from an Indian financial point of view. I do not propose to enter at length or in detail into this part of the question at the present moment, but rather to touch briefly on some of the more salient portions that have come under my observation.

In the course of a few days we shall have before us the Indian financial statement, and that most useful work "The Review of the Moral and Material Progress of India," both of which are in the printer's hands. In the course of a few weeks we shall have laid before the House the Indian Budget, and I am sure you will pardon a reluctance on my part to enter fully upon a discussion on Indian finance, which can be done with greater propriety and more accuracy after receiving these volumes, and after hearing the statement of the Under-Secretary for India.

The view of those with whom I act is that the great portion of our Indian opium trade is attended with consequences detrimental to the best interests of mankind, that its results are opposed to the teachings of the Gospel and morality, and that we have no more right to ask, "What is India to do without the money?" then we have to ask, "What is to become of the wife and children of the thief or murderer?" If by the action of just laws he is prevented from following an occupation detrimental to the best interests of his fellow-men. But leaving this high standard for awhile, the burden of meeting the financial difficulties of India is no longer on the shoulders of what you are pleased to call the "anti-opium party," as its ranks have been joined by the Government of the day. There is no longer any question of principle between us. We have joined in the same crusade; and it is only a question now as to the pace at which the war is to be carried on. At the close of the debate on April 10 last Mr. W. H. Smith is reported in your columns to have said:—

"The course which the Government of India had taken during the last five years was to diminish the area of cultivation in India by 20 per cent. That must be taken as an indication of the policy of the Government in its administration of India, and they were not able to accept a resolution which would put a stop to the production of opium in India at once. If they were to admit anything of the kind, illicit sale and production would be the result. The policy of the Government had been greatly to diminish the cultivation and consumption of the drug in India. That had been their distinct policy during the past five years, and it would be persevered in in future."

The Government and the Government of India have thus had a distinct policy for the past five years—a policy so satisfactory in its result that they state clearly and emphatically that they will persevere in it for the future. A wise Government could not have entered upon such a policy without having come to the conclusion that the opium trade was inimical to the best interests of mankind, or without seeing how the deficit occasioned to the Indian revenue by its abandonment was to be supplied. The burden of answering your question as to the supply of the deficit must thus be answered by those who have defined a policy, and who have command of all the information which the India Office can produce, and not by their partners in the crusade who have to find out for themselves from the Blue-books the detail of Indian financial operations.

The *maximum* net revenue ever derived from opium was in the year 1880-81, when it amounted to Rx. 8,451,276. The amount set down in the Budget estimate for 1891-92 is Rx. 5,318,700, or about £3,900,000 sterling. The Government of India have had a considerable surplus during the last two published financial years, and they have also, out of their own resources, met the deficit in the opium revenue of Rx. 3,000,000 without ever asking assistance from this country. I have no wish to shirk the discussion of the question of how the deficit of the revenue is to be met.

Looking it fully in the face it is no longer the £6,000,000 sterling, as named in several late articles; it is Rx. 5,300,000, or, as I have already stated, not more than £3,900,000 sterling, with which we have to deal. From this must be deducted the interest on the cost price of the stock of opium, often worth at least £3,000,000, and on the large advances made to the cultivators. This would reduce the figure to not more than £3,750,000 net revenue. No one connected with the anti-opium movement has advocated raising the duty upon salt, or levying additional revenue out of land already cultivated, or by laying on an income-tax.

If the Indian Government were anxious to do without this revenue, they have quite sufficient ability to formulate a plan. The opium revenue almost entirely depends on the course of that China may at any time take now that she knows, in the words of Sir James Fergusson, that she is free to raise the duty on Indian opium to a prohibitive extent or shut it out altogether.

But to return to the figure of £3,750,000 deficit. Towards this I might point to the surplus revenues of 1889-90 and 1890-91, both of which exceed Rx 2,500,000. No one could for an instant suppose that even in the hands of the most willing Government the entire cultivation and trade could cease in a moment. The provision of the deficit would have to be more or less of a gradual character.

If the illegitimate trade terminated, there would be still a legitimate and most profitable trade in a most valuable drug. We must therefore reduce my estimate of deficit by the revenue that remains to be derived from the legitimate sale of the drug. The duty on opium in Australia is £1 per lb. avoirdupois, or £140 per chest. It does not require many chests to raise a considerable revenue in mitigation of the deficit.

England supplies India with men or goods to the amount of upwards of £20,000,000 annually. She has to pay for these in her depreciated silver at a loss lately of £4,000,000 to £6,000,000 annually as compared with the rupee at par. Ought India to bear the whole of this burden? But beyond any of these sources of revenue I look to the steadily expanding character of our Indian and Burmese Empire. The gross Indian revenue has risen from Rx. 74,000,000 in 1885-86 to Rx. 86,000,000 in the Budget estimate of 1891-92.

The annual Indian land revenue has risen within a few years by Rx. 3,000,000, whilst the Indian Government have acted on Lord Ripon's principle that all further land tax must come from additional cultivation, and not from land already in hand. A glance at Indian statistics will show that in this direction there is a steadily increasing revenue.

The Indian railway system is in its infancy. In 1880 there were open 8,382 miles of railway constructed under Government responsibility. In 1890 the number had increased to 14,297 miles. There is still a loss on these lines, but as their traffic developes that which is now a *minus* quantity will soon produce revenue to the credit of the Indian State accounts. The Indian Government places to the debit of revenue each year about Rx. 5,000,000 for roads and works, which, so far as I can ascertain as to their character, any English corporation would construct out of moneys to be repaid over 30 or 40 years. Frontier defence to the amount of about Rx. 800,000 are also placed to revenue account, and these are of a special and limited character.

Lastly there is the Indian military expenditure. The Budget estimate for 1885-86 was Rx. 14,881,000, to-day it is about Rx. 21,000,000. I do not propose to discuss this question now. It involves the relative positions of India and this country and their separate or united positions towards Russia, and it opens a wide field for consideration and discussion, but I allude to it as having an important bearing on Indian finance. If India in the course of a few years can find an additional Rx. 6,000,000 for her army, and can at the same time provide Rx. 3,000,000 which she has lost already from her opium revenue, if she can afford to take off the duty on cotton goods to the extent of Rx. 1,000,000 and to charge to the revenue of the current year Rx. 5,000,000 for such permanent works as roads and buildings, and then have a surplus of Rx. 2,000,000 on her revenue, there seems every probability that the gradual but rapid extinction of the remaining illicit portion of her opium revenue can be looked upon without alarm.—Believe me to be yours obediently.

Joseph W. Pease.

44, Grosvenor-gardens S.W., May 13.

Sir,—In Sir Joseph Pease's more or less random proposals for extinguishing the deficit in the Indian Government revenues, which will be caused by the suppression of the opium trade, I do not observe that any provision is made for compensating the great industrial, commercial, and financial interests concerned in the growth and preparation of the drug. Are the ryots to be evicted from a profitable industry, and their experience and skill rendered valueless; are the rights of independent native princes and their subjects to be trampled upon; are traders, bankers, shippers, and shipowners to be crippled—all without compensation from the island foreigners who impose their new and varied morality upon the "unchanging East."?

And what are the prospects of a reduction of Indian military charges when, under a Pease administration, there will have to be a new army to keep a cordon around vast native principalities, in order to suppress—or to endeavour to suppress—the smuggling of opium?—Your obedient servant,

Chas. M'Naught.

121, Fleet-street, E. C., May 19.

Sir,—The astounding fact stated in your article on the 18th inst. on Indian affairs—I wonder how many of our Westminster legislators for India were aware of it—that, in the province of Bengal, ten years ago, there were "probably not less than ten millions who had to solve the starvation problem of living off half an acre apiece" might well give pause to other discussions on Indian affairs now going on in your columns. You do a great service in bringing this state of matters before the British public. In the same article you state that at that time the density of the population of the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—territories almost entirely dependent upon agriculture—was no less than 715 to the square mile of the estimated cultivable area. The increase in the last ten years will bring it up to 767 on the same area. Allow me to supplement this startling information by figures taken from the last finance and revenue accounts for India, which throw a strong light—perhaps I should say a dark shade—upon "the great congested masses of the people in Bengal, who had reached, even ten years ago, the lowest limit of subsistence—viz., half an acre to each mouth." In the Blue-book I have named, Account No. 32, page 54, I find that, on the average of the last ten years in the table, of that cultivable area no less than 539,690 acres were under poppy cultivation. By the same table it appears that the average outturn of that acreage for the same period was somewhat under 10lb. of opium per acre (4 seers 12 chittacks). I am given to understand that in this country on fairly good ground the acre will produce a ton of wheat or seven tons of potatoes. Surely these facts are very significant in the view of the terse opening sentence of your article—"the overruling factor in the condition of the people (of India) is the intensity of their pressure on the soil." The Indian Government have not lost sight of that, although not with the result one might have anticipated. In his last Budget speech the late Mr. James Wilson, the able Finance Minister of India, adverted to the then recent rise in "all the leading crops—wheat, rice, potatoes, and sugar, and the necessity of a further rise in the price paid for opium, that it might maintain its ground against these other articles," and said the Government had sanctioned a further rise, "which we hope, will have the necessary effect in securing us against a further decline in the (poppy) cultivation."

I leave your other correspondents to discuss the beneficial or deleterious results of opium indulgence (the latter expression is that of the East India Government under the Company's regime), nor do I venture to intrude on the financial question, both sides of which are well represented in your columns. But as a matter of curiosity, it is interesting to note that, in the same year in which Mr. Wilson raised the price to the grower, the net profit to the Government after cost of manufacture, was £112 per chest, and the amount paid to the grower—subject, there is too much reason to fear, to heavy extortions from the intermediate underlings of the department—about £29. (Finance and Revenue Accounts, No. 34. page 59.)

I ought] to have said that in one, at any rate, of the two opium agency districts of India, almost the whole ground under poppy cultivation is irrigated. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

David M'Laren.

Rydal-house, Putney, May 20.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

Amended regulations have been issued for the Open Competition of August, 1892. The following clauses are new:—

1. On August 1, 1892, and following days, an examination, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London. Not fewer than thirty-two persons will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified: viz., seven for the Lower Provinces of Bengal (including Assam); fourteen for the Upper Provinces of Bengal (including the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces); two for Burma; five for Madras; and four for Bombay.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorised by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(I) As regards the distribution of the selected candidates to the several Presidencies and provinces mentioned in Regulation 1, the selected candidates will be divided into four groups, each containing eight candidates, according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the open competition (the first eight in order of merit composing Group No. 1, the next eight in order of merit composing Group No. 2, and so on), and the members of each group will be allowed in the order in which they stand, each to choose, so long as a choice remains, one of the appointments allotted to that group, as indicated in the following tables:—

	Appointments allotted to—				
	1st Group, 1—8.	2nd Group, 9—16.	3rd Group, 17—24	4th Group, 25—32.	Total.
Upper Provinces, &c.	3	4	3	4	14
Lower Provinces, and Assam	2	2	2	1	7
Madras	1	1	1	2	5
Bombay	1	1	1	1	4
Burmah	1	—	1	—	2
	8	8	8	8	32

The choice thus given, however, will be subject to any other arrangement with the Secretary of State, or the Government of India, may deem necessary.

(II.) Should any appointments have to be made in excess of the thirty-two notified in the regulations, they will be added to each group or groups as to the Secretary of State may seem proper.

(III.) No exchange of appointments will be permitted between selected candidates, who, under par. 1 have made their choice of Presidency or Province, except between those who are members of the same group or of two adjoining groups, or who are separated by not more than fourteen others in the order of merit, on the result of the open competition. Application for permission to exchange appointments must be made to the Secretary of State within one month after the date of choice made under par. 1, and in no case will an exchange be permitted unless it is, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, desirable, in the public interest, that it should be made.

(IV.) The giving or receiving directly or indirectly any money or other valuable consideration for an exchange will be deemed to vacate the selection and appointment of the candidates interested.

(V.) Selected candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their certificate of qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.

(VI.) The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the open competitive and final examinations. Candidates, selected under these regulations in 1892, will, in view of the alteration in the limits of age, have seniority over the candidates selected under the previous regulations in 1891.

(VII.) An allowance amounting to £100 will be given to all candidates who pass their probation at one of the universities or colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such candidates shall have passed the final examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected condidates.

(VIII.) The allowance of £100 will not be paid to any selected candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and every certificated candidate must, before receiving his allowance, attend at the India Office and give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.

(IX.) All candidates obtaining certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to agree to such regulations for the provision of pensions for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.

(X.) Candidates rejected at the final examination of 1893 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, May 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E C K Ollivant, C I E, B C S
Mr A E Hurry, B C S
Mr H Adamson, B C S
Mr G Gutmann, B
Mr E W Payne, B
Mr F E Godfrey, B
Col W A Lawrence, B S C
Col W S rooke, B S C
Maj L T Bishop, B S C
Capt J R C Colvin, B S C
Lieut H Lowther, B S C
Lieut C Jackson, B S C
Lieut T S Barton, B S C

Lieut W W Warne, B S C
Lt D C Armstrong, B S C
Col M C Galloway, M S C
Capt H D Gerrard, M S C
Lieut E G Watson, M S C
Mr E T Candy, Bo C S
Mr C N Clifton, Bo
Mr P Clement, Bo
Col Walter Scott, Bo S C
Major C W H Sealy, Bo S C
Capt J E Barry, Bo S C
Surg A W F Street, Bo
Surg-Maj J Trew, B

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr D L M Mackay, BCS, 4 mos.
Mr G E McLeod, B, 6 mos.
Mr St L B Aldworth, B, 3 mos.
Mr F G Acres, B, 6 mos.
Capt G Bowring, BSC, 6 mos.

Mr P E Raven, B.
Capt J M Carpendale, BSC, 6 mos.
Col H C Moore, Bo SC, 3 mos.
Surg-Maj G E E Burroughs, Bo, 6 mos.
Surg H Herbert, Bo 2 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R A L Fanshawe, B.
Mr J T Bartlett, B
Maj M K Martin, B.
Capt H D Pryce, B.

Lieut M A Tighe, BSC.
Surg-Maj H Boyd, B.
Mr L Russell, MCS.

India Office, May 15.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Maj C A de N Lucas.

To be Major—Capt and Brevet Maj H N M'Rae.

To be Lieutenant—Sec Lieut J H Dickson, from the Royal Lancaster Regt; Sec Lieut F Woolsey, from the Middlesex Regt; Sec Lieut J L Harrington, from the Middlesex Regt; Sec Lieut F Forbes Maj from the Dorsetshire Regt; Sec Lieut W B Staunton, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon—Surg-Maj (ranking as Lieut-Col) A L H ckett.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, First Grade—Senior Apothecary, Second Grade (ranking as Hon Lieut), R F Knight.

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade (ranking as Hon Lieut)—Apothecary, First Grade, C Hart.

MADRAS SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecaries, Sec Grade (ranking as Hon Lieuts)—Apothecary, First Grade, S C White; Apothecary, First Grade, T Todd.

BOMBAY SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, First Grade—Senior Apothecary, Second Grade (ranking as Hon Lieut) D S A de Lima.

To be Senior Apothecaries, Second Grade (ranking as Hon. Lieuts.):—Apothecary, First Grade, W R Scroggie; Apothecary, First Grade, A A de Souza.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—Col R Bullock, Indian Staff Corps; Col F Tweddell, Bengal Infantry; Brigade Surg R Gray, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also approved of the date of retirement of Col W J Pickance, Indian Staff Corps, being altered to March 1, 1891.

The Queen has also approved of the removal from the service of the undermentioned officers, who have failed to qualify to remain in the service:—

Indian Staff Corps—Lieut P T Bell and Lieut J L Sinclair.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India:—Lieut W T Furse, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieut-Col I S M Hamilton.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff by the Governments in India:—Capt G V Kemball, Royal Artillery, to be Depy-Asst Qr-Mstr-Gen for Mobilization; Capt G M Bulloch, Devonshire Regt, Station Staff Officer, first class, to be a Deputy-Asst Adjt-Gen, Bengal Establishment, vice Capt J Shearston, D S O, who has vacated: Maj J G C Curtis, Oxfordshire Lt In, to be Asst Adjt-Gen for Musketry, Bombay Establishment, vice Maj. C. E. Parker-Jervis, resigned; Maj. H. D. Rosseter, Durham Lt. In., to be Deputy Asst. Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, Bombay Establishment, vice Maj. Burroughs, whose tenure of appointment has expired. The date of appointment of Capt. E. A.D'A. Thomas, Worcestershire Regt. to be a Deputy-Asst. Adjt-Gen., Bombay Establishment, is altered to Feb. 10, 1891.

ERRATUM—The third Christian name of Capt. P. A. N. St. L. Wood, Indian Staff Corps, is Noding, and not as given in the *London Gazette* of March 17.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY COLLEGE.

THE annual athletic competition for the Challenge Shield took place on May 15 on the quadrangle in front of the Academy at Woolwich, in cold, gusty weather. The spectators included Generals Stirling and Clive and many officers of the Woolwich Garrison. Woolwich again proved successful for the third consecutive year, winning five and a half events to the three and a half of Sandhurst. The high wind prevented any fast times, and a thunderstorm in the middle of the programme made the going very heavy in the later events. The officials were:—Referee, Mr. C. Herbert. hon. sec. A.A.A.; judges, Major-General Abbot Anderson and Major Marindin, R.E.; starter, Mr. J. H. A. Reay, L.A.C. Details:—

Half-mile Race.—G. C. Merrick (Woolwich), 1; J. W. O'Dowda (Sandhurst), 2; R. G. Westropp (Woolwich), 3; F. Alderson (Woolwich), 0; R. Masefield (Sandhurst), 0; R. D. Cheales, (Sandhurst), 0; Cheales led for a lap, and then Merrick went in front and won by five yards; the same distance between second and third. Time, 2 min. 7 2-5 sec.

High Jump.—J. G. Austin (Woolwich) and E. O'Brien (Sandhurst) divided this event, both clearing 5 ft. 4 in.; V. de V. Hunt (Woolwich) jumped 5 ft. 2 in., and R. C. Harbottle (Sandhurst), 5 ft. 1 in.

Hurdle Race (120 yards, to flights).—H. G. Lloyd (Woolwich), 1; P. F. Newnham (Sandhurst) 2; J. G. Austin (Woolwich), 3; E. O'Brien (Sandhurst), 0; R. C. Harbottle (Sandhurst), 0. The last-named fell at the first hurdle. Lloyd, jumping very neatly, led all the way, and won by four yards; three divided second and third. Time, 17 2-5 sec.

Putting the Shot.—C. E. Wilson (Sandhurst), 35 ft., 1; A. E. Gordon (Woolwich), 33 ft. 3 in., 2; J. H. M. Davie (Sandhurst), 33ft. 2in., 3; J. G. Austin (Woolwich), 33 ft., 0. Wilson afterwards put 36 ft. 4 in.

One Hundred Yards Race.—F. H. Fernie (Sandhurst), 1; T. G. E. Cannot (Sandhurst), 2; A. E. Delavoye (Sandhurst), 3; H. C. T. Hildyard (Woolwich), 4; F. G. Howard (Woolwich), 5; H. G. Lloyd (Woolwich), 6. The three Sandhurst men were in front all the way. Won by a long yard; a foot between second and third; the others in a cluster. Time, against the wind, 11 sec.

Long Jump.—V. de Hunt (Woolwich) 20 ft. 4½ in., 1; P. F. Newnham (Sandhurst), 20 ft. 1½ in., 2; J. E. Cairnes (Woolwich), 19 ft. 11 in. 3; D. H. Grant (Sandhurts), 0.

Quarter-mile Race.—F. H. Fernie (Sandhurst), 1; G. A. Hope (Woolwich), 2; H. C. T. Hildyard (Woolwich), 3; F. G. Howard (Woolwich), 0; A. E. Delavoye (Sandhurst), 0; R. D. Cheales (Sandhurst), 0. Fernie led all the way, and won rather easily by eight yards; three yards between second and third. Time, 54 2-5 sec.

Quarter-mile Hurdle Race (20 flights).—H. G. Lloyd (Woolwich), 1; W. H. S. M'Alester (Sandhurst), 2; V. de V. Hunt (Woolwich), 0; A. N. D. Fagan (Sandhurst), 0. Lloyd led at once, closely followed by M'Alester, who stumbled at the seventh hurdle and fell at the third from home, Lloyd walking in, as the other two had given up. Time 1 min. 16 sec.

One Mile Race.—R. G. Westropp (Woolwich), 1; R. L. Hymes (Woolwich), 2; T. M. Luke (Woolwich), 3; R. Masefield (Sandhurst), 0; F. B. Maurice (Sandhurst), 0; J. W. O'Dowda (Sandhurst), 0; F. B. Maurice (Sandhurst), 0. Maurice led for a lap, and then Luke, followed by Haymes, took up the running. In the last lap only the three Woolwich cadets remained in the race, and a very interesting finish ended in Westropp winning by a yard; two yards between second and third. Time, 4 min. 54 1-5 sec.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MR. CECIL RHODES AND THE BOERS.

A TELEGRAM from Cape Town states that the High Commissioner's proclamation against the contemplated Banyailand trek has been made the subject of very strong criticism in Bretoria. President Kruger's proclamation against this trek was issued in a Gazette Extraordinary at Pretoria on Saturday. The proclamation threatens punishment, according to law, for all those disobeying its injunctions and commands. All commandants, field cornets, and other officers and officials are desired to attend most strictly to instructions and to watch that the purpose of the proclamation be most implicitly carried out, and on its least contravention to give immediate information to the South African Republic.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes paid a visit to Paarl on April 22, and was entertained at a banquet the same evening, at which he delivered a long speech. With reference to the Banyailand trek, the Premier said: After the occupation of Mashonaland by pioneers, who at danger to their own lives, raised the country from a state of barbarism to civilisation. Messrs. Adendorff, Vorster, and Du Preez, the leaders of the trek, came to me and wanted me to buy a local grant obtained from a native chief, but I replied that I did not recognise local chiefs against the chief of the country. This is the case as it stands. Because I told these gentlemen that I would not give them a certain sum of money they threatened me at Zoutpansberg that they would give me trouble, and they are keeping their word. They said they would fight my people unless I gave them so many globular thousands. That is a fact, and that is where ignorant people are being misled as they are. That is the why and wherefore of the trek. When these good gentlemen, therefore, try and frighten my men in this way; threaten to go in and dispossess my young men from the fruits of their labours, then, I confess, I lose my temper, and I tell you that if they continue with this affair, and if these people will not accept our rule and law, then there will be a difference between us, and I may have to leave the position I at present hold as Premier. My policy is to work on the system of the Cape Colony, and I think I am justified in asking for the support of the people of Cape Colony. Mr. Rhodes concluded his speech as follows:—It rests with you whether the dual position which I hold shall continue. I hold this position with but one object—to make South Africa one.

Speaking at a conversazione on the following day, Mr. Rhodes reiterated his strong censure upon the tactics and the object of the leaders of the Mashonaland trek. He said that Mashonaland, though a large country, gave no scope for two governments. He found that the feeling of the people of the colony was against "those scundrels," and he considered it his duty to warn everyone against the deceit praitised by Adendorff and Co. He repeated that he was prepared to accept any respectable men as settlers in Mashonaland, whether belonging to Adendorff's or any other party. The High Commissioner had received particular instructions to enter into further communication with the South African Republic, and to impress upon the executive what they were expected to do about the trek. He announced that about 100 farmers had declared their intention to proceed to Mashonaland, and to these he had with pleasure granted farms.

Sir John Willoughby has been interviewed by a representative of a Cape Town paper on the subject of the detention of himself and party by the Portuguese officials at the Pungwe River. Sir John repeats that he made several attempts to satisfy the Portuguese, but was refused permission to continue his journey on any terms, the Governor of Mozambique declaring that he had orders from Lisbon to allow no one to ascend the river, particularly if they were connected with the Chartered Company.

It is notified from the Foreign Office in the *Gazette* of May 15 that, by virtue of agreements with the native chiefs and by other lawful means, the territories in Africa known as the Nyassaland districts are under the protectorate of Her Majesty the Queen. Measures are in course of preparation for the administration of justice and the maintenance of peace and good order in the districts. The *Gazette* also contains an Order in Council providing for the administration of the British protectorate over the parts of South Africa bounded by British Bechuanaland, the German Protectorate, the rivers Chobe and Zambesi, the Portuguese possessions, and the South African Republic.

THE CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

It was announced on May 15, that the Ministry, having concluded the negotiations for a treaty with England, considered its mission ended, and, the Minister of Finance insisting on resigning, the Cabinet has tendered its resignation, which the King has accepted. The King sent for Count San Januario, but on Tuesday, May 19, he visited the Palace and informed his Majesty that he found the formation of a Ministry impossible.

It was expected on Wednesday, 28th ultimo, that the crisis would end by Senhor Serpa Pimental forming a Ministry, but as he declined the task, General Chrysostomo was sent for by the King. There is said to be no justification for the alarming rumours as to the state of Portugal coming from Paris and Madrid, serious though the prolongation of the crisis undoubtedly is.

The money necessary for the payment of the troops and the wages of the operatives in factories was obtained on Saturday, May 16, without difficulty, by the Bank of Portugal changing notes into silver to the value of £40,000. The Chamber of Commerce and the Monte Pio together provided £30,000 for this purpose. The scarcity of coin is felt intensely, and there seems no likelihood of its return to circulation until the Bank of Portugal and one or two other important banks set the example. The crisis is aggravated by the disappearance of small bank notes from circulation in favour of larger ones. Money changers are advertising for gold and silver.

THE ATTACK ON THE CESAREWITCH.

A CORRESPONDENT wiring from Berlin on May 17, says:—I have been favoured with a copy of the following telegram from Tokio, which was received at the Japanese Legation to-day:—

"His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch left Kioto on May 11 in a Jinriksha for Otsu, where upon his arrival his Imperial Highness visited several places of interest and took luncheon at the above city. Afterwards, while he was proceeding through Tiomachi-street, about 700 metres from the Prefecture, a policeman named Tsuda Mitsuyo, who was on guard on the right side of the street suddenly drew his sword and struck his Imperial Highness, cutting through his helmet. The upper portion of his right temple was wounded in two places and these hurts seem to have been inflicted with one blow. The wounds having been bandaged his Imperial Highness took a train for Kioto. According to the examination of the physicians the wounds are slight and not so deep as to touch the skull, one cut being nine centimetres and the other seven centimetres in length. The assailant, whom Prince George of Greece knocked down with his stick, was severely wounded."

A correspondent in St. Petersburg on May 17 wired:—Contradictory versions are current regarding the place and circumstances in which the attack upon the Cesarewitch was made. According to one report current in Court circles, the Cesarewitch had entered a Buddhist temple with his boots on, thus wounding Japanese religious feeling. The chief Bonze expostulated with the Prince's guard on that account, whereupon the latter, rushing at the Cesarewitch struck his Imperial Highness with a sword on the head. Both the Bonze and the guard were subsequently arrested and lodged in gaol.

Another account reports that the attempt on the Cesarewitch was made in a place of public amusement, which his Imperial Highness had been induced to visit by his companions, and where they had given offence by behaving in an unruly manner. An air of probability is given to this recital by an addition to the effect that the Prince has asked that his assailant may be tried by Japanese law, in which case the man will probably be acquitted, as he apparently did not recognize the Cesarewitch and his suite, and was simply doing his duty in causing order to be respected in a place of public resort at which he was on guard. It is said that the Czar has telegraphed a severe reprimand to the Cesarewitch and the member of his suit for their indiscretion.

No details of the occurrence have yet been received from Prince Bariatinsky, the Cesarewitch's aide-de-camp.

The Cesarewitch left Yokohama on May 21st for Vladivostock. The people of Tokio are greatly disappointed that his Imperial Highness's visit to the capital has been abandoned.

AT a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held in the Guildhall, London, on the 14th ult., Mr. Williamson, chairman of the German Emperor's Reception Committee, announced with much satisfaction that an affirmative response had been received from His Imperial Majesty to the invitation of the Corporation to receive an address of welcome in the Guildhall on the occassion of his visit to this country in July next. He had therefore to ask the court to grant a sum of money to cover the expenses of His Majesty's reception, and he proposed that for that purpose a sum not exceeding £3,000 should be voted from the City's cash.

INDIAN FACTORY LEGISLATION.

THE *Times* publishes another long letter from Mr. Holt S. Hallett on the Indian Factory Acts, from which we select the following passages:—

The new India Factory Act does not afford protection to hands employed in factories working less than four months in the year, nor does it protect those working in factories employing less than fifty hands. Even in factories working through the year and employing over fifty hands girls above fourteen years of age are classed as women, notwithstanding that Mrs. Pechey Phipson, who for the last seven years has medically attended native Indian females, declared in her recent lecture delivered in Bombay, that "a Hindoo girl of fifteen is about equal to an English girl of eleven, instead of the reverse, and that statements to the contrary by Englishmen who have no opportunity of becoming acquainted with Hindoo family life were totally misleading." It is very difficult to hunt down and exterminate a lie which has been successfully propagated by persons eager to delude the public; thus we find the untruth, propagated by the Indian millowners in their own interests, repeated as gospel by the Viceroy in his telegram to Lord Cross, dated Feb. 20, 1891, four months after Mrs. Pechey Phipson had unmasked it and conclusively proved it to be a falsehood. In that telegram the Viceroy says:—"I would point out that the Berlin Conference provided ten hours for young persons between fourteen and sixteen. In India twelve and fourteen respectively correspond to these ages in Europe." One simply gasps at such a statement. Can it be true that Lord Lansdowne has no knowledge of physiology? Does he not know that all animals of the same species require the same number of years and months to fully develop their osseous system and reach maturity in the equatorial as in the arctic regions? It is astonishing that a usually astute statesman like Lord Cross can sit like a callow bird in the India Office and have such trash crammed down his gorge and seemingly digest it with satisfaction. Lord Lansdowne might have said with equal veracity that a two-year-old child in Europe was the exact equivalent to a new-born babe in India. Lads over fourteen are classed in the new Act as men, and, even in the largest factories, may work all round the clock, with one single rest of half an hour to take their meals in, and that rest is sanctioned only in factories not worked on the shift system. In factories worked on the shift system operatives of both sexes over the age of fourteen may be worked in night and day sets.

NIGHT WORK.

All interested in the welfare of the working classes, all who have studied the subject of legislation for their benfit, cannot fail to know that night work has been condemned for women and youths of both sexes under the age of eighteen by the Berlin Labour Conference and prohibited by the general consent of the represented Powers to these classes. They must be aware that even Russia, which was not represented at the Conference, by the law of 1885 has abolished night work for women in textile and other factories. It is universally acknowledged that night work for females in factories leads to the grossest immorality, and that no respectable person would willingly allow women, girls, and lads to be out late at night, particularly in the unlighted streets of the suburbs of towns, where dangerous characters abound, and but meagre protection is afforded by the police. All factory inspectors and the many eminent physicians and surgeons examined before commissions and select committees in this country have urged that night work is highly injurious to the health of all classes, and particularly to that of young persons of both sexes under the age of eighteen and to women. It has been pointed out that daylight is as necessary to the health and growth of human beings as it is for plants, and that even beasts of prey only prowl about through the early and late hours of the night and sleep through the major part of it. Confronted with such evidence, it does appear surprising that the Viceroy of India, in his telegram to Lord Cross, dated March 7, 1891, could assert that "I see no reason to debar women from it. In hot weather it is less fatiguing, and natives are accustomed to sleep at any hour." Let us examine the two reasons thus set forth by the Viceroy for allowing women, who in this case include girls from fourteen upwards, to work at night. In the discussion on the Bill in the Viceroy's Council the first reason was expounded by the Hon. Mr. Bliss as follows:—"The European idea of night is that it is a dark and cool and dreary time, when every one had much better go to bed. The Indian idea is that it is a cool and pleasant time, when all work which does not require a better light than can be easily and cheaply afforded can best be done." This statement, so far as India is concerned, is so palpably absurd that it hardly needs refutation. If it were true, Europeans and natives in India would, wherever possible, choose night instead of day for their period of labour, which certainly is not the case. Night work injures the eyesight and has a most evil effect on the nervous system.

"COOL AND PLEASANT."

Before Mr. Bliss made his statement that night in an Indian factory is "a cool and pleasaat time," it would have been well for him to have visited an Indian cotton mill. In reporting on Indian factories in 1882, Mr. Meade-King, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories, who was lent to the Government of Bombay to inspect for six months and report upon the working of the factories in that Presidency, stated:—"The temperature is frequently higher than that required by any manufacturing process. I have frequently observed it at 95 degs. In the spinning rooms I know a certain temperature must be maintained, and a strong current of air is apt to break the threads . . . Roof ventilation and apertures between the windows and roof are very serviceable in dry whether, but have to be closed during the rainy season." Mr. Jones, her Majesty's Inspector of Factories, whose service were lent to the Government of Bombay for five years, in 1883, remarked in his evidence before the Bombay Factory Commission of 1884 that the "temperature necessary for good spinning is, I should say, 75 deg. to 80 deg. in England and 90 deg. in Bombay for 20's; 82 deg to 85 deg is necessary in England for finer counts. As some of the Indian mills now spin as fine counts as 50's and 60's the temperature required for these counts, whether by night or day, would be about 95 deg, the temperature which was observed by Mr. Meade-King. Turning to Mr. Jones's account of the details of Indian cotton manufacture contained in the annual report of her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1887, I find that the cotton mills, whether working at night or not, have, as in this country, to be kept artificially heated. He says:—"Unless the premises be properly fitted with heating apparatus, a single night's rain will cause every atom of steel and polished iron to be coated with rust." Night in an Indian cotton mill heated by steam to a temperature of 95 deg, can hardly be called "a cool and pleasant time."

In the same report Mr. Jones remarks:—

"With regard to the mill-hands, there is no doubt in my mind that their hours of work are too protracted (a period of nearly fourteen hours in the summer months), their meal hours too short, and their holidays too few . . . The average native will work any number of hours for a trifling increase of pay, and the conditions under which he is employed do not seem to be the matter of consideration to him, even though they may materially affect his health. . . . The native operative seems, whether from overwork or from natural aptitude, to be able to fall to sleep at a moment's notice. I have seen hands fall fast asleep on the mill floor directly they have thrown the strap off their machine and before some of their fellow-hands have been able to get out of the mill doors."

It is no wonder that operatives employed for such excessive hour are, as Lord Lansdowne asserts in his telegram, "accustomed to sleep at any hour." Such a feeble excuse for allowing not only overworked men and lads, but girls and women, to work the night through in Indian mills should be scouted as execrable by every humane person in this and every other civillised country.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE MANIPUR DESPATCHES.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, May 15, Mr. Cremer asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could inform the House when the despatches relating to Manipur would be printed and circulated. The hon. gentleman complained of the form in which the question appeared on the paper. In the form in which he put the question on the paper he proposed to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would inform the House not merely when the papers would be distributed, but, what was equally important, why a delay of ten days occurred in printing papers which an ordinary printer would print in twenty-four hours. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had been informed that the delay in the printing office had occurred in consequence of the receipt of a telegram and a fresh despatch from the Government of India on Monday containing numerous papers, which had to be added to those previously delivered. The whole of the papers were now practically ready, and some of the copies had been sent to the Vote Office that afternoon.

"A dirty house creates a strife between the good man and his wife." To secure peace use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE AND SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S.

AT the fourth levee of the season, held on Friday, 15th ult, at St. James's Palace, as before mentioned, by the Duke of Connaught, the following presentations were made to His Royal Highness, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's Office and submitted for her Majesty's approval:—

Arbuthnot, Gen. Sir C., R.A.; Aldworth, Mr. St. L. B., Burmah Police; Bidie, Surg.-Gen. G., C.I.E.; Batten, Capt., 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Barter, Maj., Yorkshire L.I.; Godfray, Maj. J. W., 1st K. O. S. B.; Hogarth, Maj. J. H., K. O. S. B.; Kumar Shri Chattra Sinhje, of Rajpipla, The; Mohamad Ahmad; Mohammed Zahoor; Abdul Majeed Khan: Sultan Sayyid Saadat Hosain; Sirdar Gurcharn Singh, barrister-at-law, son of Sirdar Basant Singh Sandhanwalia, of Punjab; Mahmood Hasan; Murray, Gen. J. I., C.B. I. S. C.; Morland, Maj., 9th Lancers.; Marshall, Col. C. H. T., I.S.C.; M'Rae, Maj., H. N., 45th Sikhs; Northbrook, the Earl of, G.C.S.I.; Okes, Col. G. H., I.S.C.; Proudfoot, Maj., A. W., 9th Regt. B.I.; Palmes, Maj. B., the Prince Albert's Somersetshire, L.I.; Patel, Dr. E. D., Chief Medical Officer, Rajpipla State; Richey, Sir J., K.C.I.E.; Scoble, Sir A.; Euan-Smith, Col. Sir C., K.C.B.; Wintle, FitzHardinge, Lieut., 30th Punjab Infantry; Walsh, Mr. L. P., C.I.E., Bombay Political Department.

SOME NEW POWERFUL ANTISEPTICS.

EUCALYPTIA, the true oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*, possesses the following advantages over carbolic acid:—1. It is non-poisonous and devoid of acrid and irritating properties. 2. It possesses a refreshing, pleasant odour. 3. It has a higher germ-killing power. A very small quantity of Eucalyptia arrests fermentation at all stages and prevents the development of the majority of bacteria. In the preventive treatment of infectious diseases it may be usefully employed by diffusing the vapour through the atmosphere; hence a small quantity volatilized by pouring it on a hot plate, vaporized from a Codman and Shurtliff's Steam Atomiser, or by sprinkling a few drops about a room, quickly volatilizes and purifies the atmosphere of an apartment.

It is frequently found that carbolic acid is especially obnoxious in the sick-chamber, as, for instance, in a case of diphtheria. The Eucalyptia may be sprinkled upon a cloth and suspended in the room; this will be found a more agreeable and wholesome means for purifying and sweetening the atmosphere. Dr. Wood says, "The vapour of carbolic acid seems to act very feebly as a disinfectant and germicide, and it is very evident that the popular estimate of the value of carbolic acid is too high" ("Manual of Therapeutics").

An excellent means for purifying the air is the Pinol-Eucalyptia Dry Inhaler. This consists practically of a glass-tube filled with an absorbent medium; upon this the antiseptic is dropped, and when the inhaler is held in the mouth like a cigar the air passes through the tube and carries with it a modicum of the antiseptic vapour. Moreover, Eucalyptia possesses other useful properties. It acts as a stimulating expectorant and promotes a healthy condition of the secretion. As an antipyretic it has a most decided specific action in cutting short an attack of malarial fever. It relieves flatulence and gastric irritation.

Pinol—the volatile oil distilled from the needles of the *pinus pumilio*, found growing just below the line of perpetual snow on the Alps. This possesses more powerful ozonizing properties than any of the terebinthine (turpentine) oils. The odour of Pinol is pleasant and highly esteemed as an antiseptic for use in the sick chamber; it purifies and freshens the atmosphere.

Pinol Perfume is an antiseptic eau de Cologne, containing a definite quantity of the pine oil. This perfume is excellent for spraying or sprinkling about the room, and its employment is decidedly more advantageous than the ordinary Cologne waters.

Salol.—This combines the germicidal and antiseptic properties of carbolic acid with salicylic acid. Numerous surgeons on the continent—notably amongst others are Drs. Gratzer and Demme—consider Salol to be a most effective substitute for iodoform. In several cases of burns and old ulcers which had previously resisted treatment with powdered iodoform, Gratzer employed this antiseptic as a dusting powder with marked success.

"The first triumphs of Salol were more in the treatment of *acute rheumatism*, excelling, as it apparently does, all other remedies in its power to abate pain and lessen fever. If all conditions be propitious, by the end of the second or third day, fever, joint-pain, and swelling will have disappeared."—*Bartholow*. Its control over pain is marked, especially in "that large and determinate class called *rheumatic*, of which lumbago, sciatica, and neuralgia are representatives." The dose is one or two five-grain tabloids three or four times a day, given under medical direction.

"Salodent," a liquid dentifrice scientifically prepared from Salol and agreeably flavoured with aromatics, is the most recent of antiseptics. It may be usefully employed to stop and prevent caries of the teeth, and to act as an agreeable but powerful antiseptic in destroying the virulence of all poisonous effluvia. This new preparation imparts a most delightful and lasting odour to the breath, and will therefore come as a boon to smokers and to those who are troubled with disagreeable breath.

THERE are said to be reasons for thinking that the silver agitation will be again revived in the United States during the closing months of the year. The discussions at the recent Commercial Congress in Kansas City indicated that the Western farmers have by no means lost faith in free coinage; and it will not be surprising if the existing financial tension and currency embarrassments throughout the world should cause a marked international reaction in favour of silver.

SOAPS DRY, ROUGHEN, and WEAKEN the SKIN, and make it blotchy, dull, and muddy, the Hair wiry, white, and weak, and the Nails striated and brittle from the following causes:—
1. SODA and POTASH left in them.
2. DELETERIOUS SCENTS & COLOURS.
3. ROSIN and METHYLATED SPIRITS (as in transparent soaps).
4. JETSAM and FLOTSAM (rotten fatty materials).
5. GLYCERINE, which is drying.

VINOLIA SOAP contains unchangeable cream, instead of soda and potash, and is guaranteed pure. It does not dry the skin.

VINOLIA SOAP — BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."

VINOLIA SOAP — THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. "An ideal Soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."

VINOLIA SOAP — THE LANCET. "Odour delicate, an article of excellent quality."

VINOLIA SOAP — THE QUEEN. "Excellent from its purity, lathers freely, and is very lasting."

VINOLIA CREAM is UNEQUALLED for Itching, Insect Bites, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Eczema, Rash, &c.

VINOLIA CREAM — THE BABY. "For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days." THE LANCET. "An Emollient Cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, &c.

VINOLIA CREAM — THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Of much convenience in skin ailments." THE QUEEN. "For rough hands it is invaluable, and it is as excellent in the nursery as it is for the toilet.

VINOLIA POWDER. A Soothing, Soluble, Silken, Rose Dusting Powder, Antiseptic, Protective, and free from Minerals, Poisons, and Injurious Agents.

VINOLIA POWDER — THE LADY'S PICTORIAL. "Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne by blocking up the pores of the skin."

VINOLIA POWDER is unequalled for the Toilet, Nursery, Skin Roughness, Exposure, Sweating Feet, &c.

VINOLIA POWDER — THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Vinolia Powder is an impalpable rose dusting powder, soluble, of remarkable fineness, and well adapted for the nursery, toilet, weeping surfaces, and sweating feet."

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TRADE MARK
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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THOMSON'S Glove-fitting "D" CORSET
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The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
Approved by the whole polite world.
ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
NINE FIRST MEDALS.
Manufacturers: W. S. THOMSON & CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

BOTOT TOOTH PASTE
BOTOT BARK TOOTH POWDER
SUPERIOR TOILET VINEGAR
THE SUBLIME FOR THE HAIR
Are sold at the Depot of the GENUINE
EAU DE BOTOT
The only dentifrice approved by the Academy of Medicine of PARIS.
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In all the best Houses of BOMBAY and 78a, ESPLANADE ROAD.
See each article bears the signature: J. M. Botot

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
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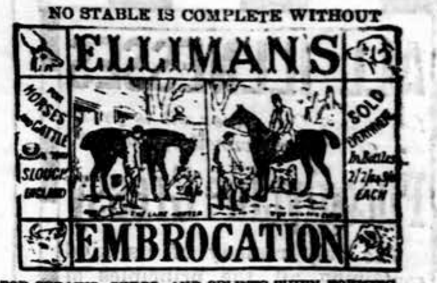
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere.
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1882.
SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1882.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
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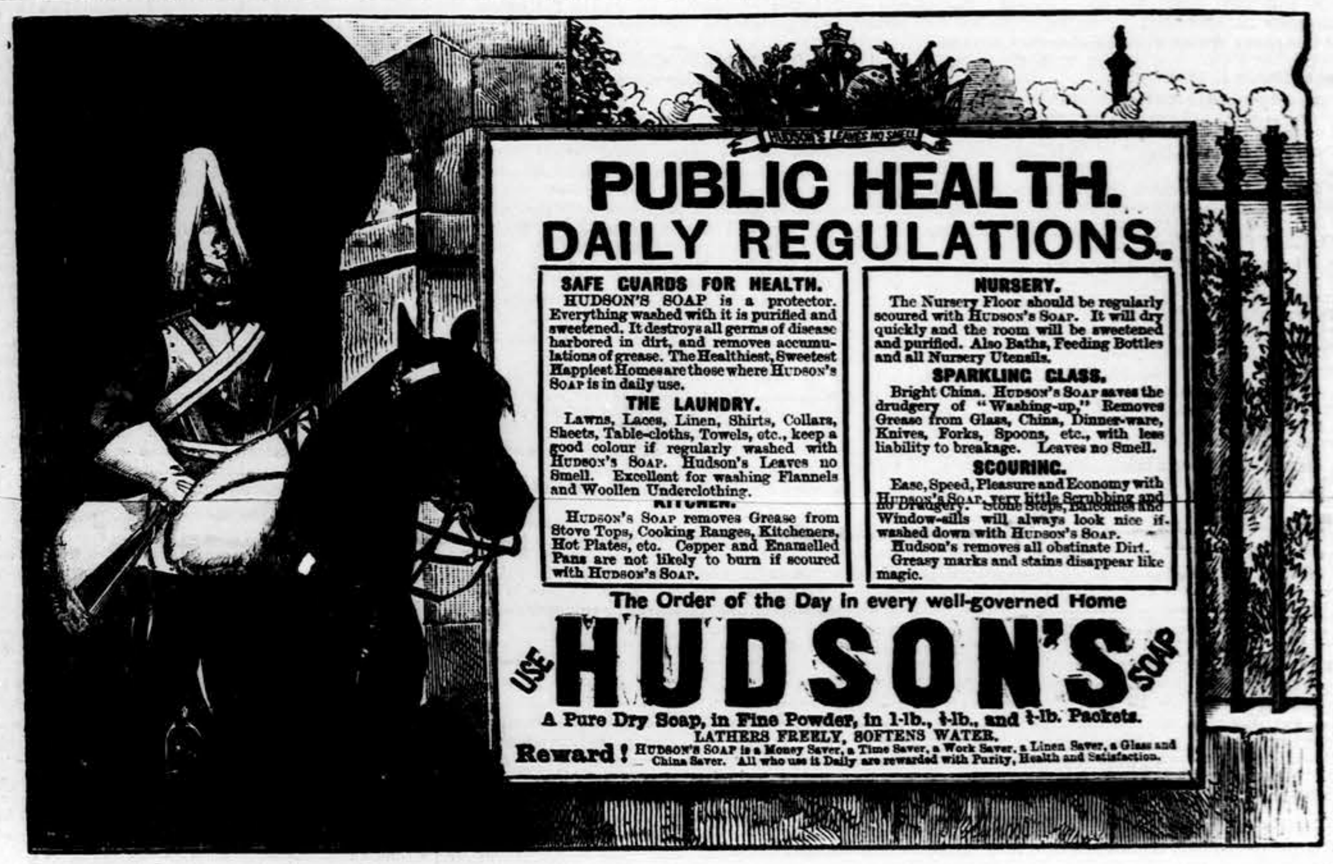

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